The New-York Times.

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FROM GEN. BURNSIDE'S ARMY.

Sturgis' Division Crossing the Rappahannock on Saturday.

An Abortive Rebel Attempt on the Subsistence Train.

IMPORTANT GENERAL ORDERS.

The Army Divided into Three Grand Divisions.

The Right Commanded by Gen. Sumner, the Left by Gen. Franklin, and the Centre by Gen. Hooker.

A Reserve Division Commanded by General Sigel.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

A dispatch from Headquarters Army of the Potomac, dated this morning, says there was nothing important to communicate.

ATTACK ON STURGIS' SUPPLY TRAIN.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

While Gen. STURGIS' Division was crossing the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs, on Saturday, his supply train, in the rear of the division, was attacked by about five hunered rebels with artillery. His force immediately turned and drove them off, taking a number of prisoners, and losing only a few horses killed by their artillery.

IMPORTANT ORDERS FROM GEN. BURNSIDE.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
NEAR WARRENTON, VA., Friday, Nov. 14, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 184.—*First*—The organization of a portion of this army into three grand divisions is hereby announced. These grand divisions will be formed and commanded as follows:

The Second and Ninth Corps will form the right Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. E. V. SUMNER.

The First and Sixth Corps will form the left Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. W. B. FRANKLIN.

The Third and Fifth Corps will form the centre Grand Division, and will be commanded by Maj.-Gen. JOSEPH HOOKER.

The Eleventh Corps, with such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, will constitute a reserve force, under command of Maj.-Gen. SIGEL.

Assignments of cavalry and further details will be announced in further orders.

Second—In accordance with instructions from the Department, the Commanders of these Grand Divisions will have power to decide such questions relating to the interior management of their commands, as are now forwarded to these headquarters for final action.

Maj.-Gen. SIGEL will exercise all the powers in respect to his command above assigned, as to the Commanders of the Grand Divisions.

Third—The cases which can be fully decided by the Department at Washington they will forward directly to that Department without reference to these headquarters.

All matters relating to movements of troops, together with returns, reports, &c., will be forwarded to these headquarters as usual.

The Commanders of these Grand Divisions will retain with them their respective Staffs.

Fourth—The senior officers of the Second, Third, Fifth and Sixth Corps will take the command of these corps, and will forward to these headquarters a list of recommendations of officers to fill their Staffs.

Fifth—Brig.-Gen. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G., is appointed Inspector-General of the Adjutant-General's Department of this Army.

Sixth—Lieut.-Col. JOSEPH A. HARDEE, Aid-de-Camp and acting A. A. G., will act as Assistant Inspector-General in the same department.

The heads of the various Staff Departments at these headquarters, other than the Adjutant-General and his deputy, will remain as heretofore until further orders.

Seventh—Lieut.-Col. LEWIS RICHMOND, Assistant Adjutant-General, is announced as a General at these headquarters.

Eighth—All orders conflicting with these are hereby rescinded. By command of

Major-General BURNSIDE.

S. WILLIAMS, Assistant Adjutant-General.

INTERESTING FROM KEY WEST.

A Half-Dozen More Prizes for Adjudication—A New Mail Line—The Yellow Fever—Contributions for the Soldiers—Col. Morgan Vindicated, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KEY WEST, Fla., Sunday, Nov. 9, 1862.

The United States steamer *Kensington*, Acting Master FREDERICK CROCKER, arrived on the 6th, from a cruise in the Gulf, having on board a small cargo of sugar, captured on a small coaster off Louisiana, and reports the capture of five other vessels, all of which are now on the way here for adjudication.

Another prize came in on the 7th, the English brig *Fermosa*, of Nassau, N. P., bound from Cienfuegos, Cuba, to New-Orleans, with an assorted cargo of liquors, wines, dry goods, &c. She was captured off the Sabine River, Texas, in the act of preparing to land cargo, by the United States Navy transport *Connecticut*, Capt. ——, and sent here in charge of Acting Master CHARLES W. LEE. The cargo cost $12,000. The *Connecticut* has just arrived, and will carry this mail for the North.

The steamer *Bio Bio*, Capt. DREW, arrived on the 8th from New-York, and was greeted with great joy as the first vessel of what may be expected to become a regular line touching here, both going and coming from Havana. The mails sent for this place by the steamer *Roanoke*, to Havana, two days before the sailing of the *Bio Bio*, are not yet received. It is anxiously hoped that the Mail Department will appreciate that Key West is not a traitors' nest, plotting their evil designs against the Government, but is under the control of loyal men; old residents, who have stood firmly and unflinchingly for their flag and country through all the trying scenes of the past, and will still be found true to their duties in hearty coöperation with the military command. The common wants of the army, the navy and the citizens, call loudly for a direct and speedy mail, and we bespeak a liberal contract for the proprietors of the *Bio Bio*.

The United States steamer *Santiago de Cuba*, Capt. RIDGLEY, arrived on the 6th from a cruise. Officers and crew all well.

The United States bark *Amanda*, Acting Volunteer Lieut. WELCH, arrived on the 6th from the blockade off Apalachicola. All well.

The following notice appears in the Key West *New Era*, of the 8th:

To the Editor of the New Era:

As there seems to be a great misunderstanding in the North as regards the health of this place, I am happy to say that the island is now healthy. We have had no case of fever for three weeks, and I think I can safely say we will be entirely free from it for this season. There is no danger in steamers stopping here now. Very truly yours,

W. F. CORNICK,
Assistant Surgeon U. S. A.

The citizens of this place have contributed about $1,200 for the relief of families of volunteers in the United States Army, and this from a small population. One incident deserves particular notice. There is one very devoted loyal woman—an old resident, but of foreign birth—who, unauthorized and entirely from her own impulse, by her individual labor and efforts, collected from her own sex in small sums the amount of $49 77. Such sterling examples of patriotism are refreshing. May she long live under the flag she loves.

I have just been shown an article in a New-York paper of the 27th October, abusing Col. MORGAN commanding this post. Col. MORGAN has never issued any manifestoes freeing slaves, nor authorized them to occupy any vacant property, whether of loyalists or rebels. He has simply carried out the orders of his superiors in command by taking such negroes as were wanted for labor, in doing which he has taken both bond and free. He has refused to interfere between master and slave, except in cases where it has been necessary to preserve the peace, wherein he has protected the negro from personal violence. Loyal men have received back their slaves from the Quartermaster's service upon representation of their need of their services, and there is no disposition to complain of Col. MORGAN's course, except by those rebel masters who, falling within the category of the Proclamation, cannot swear that they have not aided or assisted in rebellion. Col. MORGAN is no Abolitionist; he is a soldier, zealous in the discharge of his duty to his Government, and loyal men here are protected and recognized in his administration of affairs. He has a keen scent for traitors, and failing to wheedle or cajole him, they are now attempting to browbeat and drive him. I trust they will fail in the latter as in the former. Loyal men are satisfied, and feel much more secure under such an officer than one of less marked characteristics. F.

WEST COAST OF FLORIDA.

The Blockade of Tampa Bay—Description of the Coast—Wretchedness of the Inhabitants—A Small Bombardment, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNITED STATES BARK PURSUIT, BLOCKADING
TAMPA BAY, FLA., Friday, Nov. 7, 1862.

This place has been blockaded since last November by the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, assisted of late by the United States schooner *Beauregard*, which still remains here. Our ship came in here the last of September to await supplies from Key West, when we received orders to remain on this station and relieve the *Ethan Allen*, which was ordered to St. Joseph's Bay on blockading duty.

The *Pursuit* left New-York last January, and up to the time of coming in here, has been allowed a roving commission, and with considerable success, having captured several valuable prizes. We are lying up the bay far enough to guard the entrance to Manatree River, as well as the passage up to the town of Tampa, which is thirty-five miles distant.

To the west side of the main ship entrance (north channel) to this bay is Egmont Key; to the east, Mullet Key. These keys are small, low, sandy islands, covered with a rank undergrowth of prairie grass, the palmetto tree and a few stunted pines. The latter key is not inhabited. On the extreme sandy point of Egmont stands the new light-house, one hundred and ten feet above the level of the sea. The light has not been lighted since the rebels destroyed the apparatus last year—another mark of Southern vandalism. The keeper's house is a comfortable two-story brick building, with several outbuildings. They are occupied at present by some dozen contrabands and four white refugees, who have escaped from the main land. The contrabands are engaged in clearing the ground and planting sweet potatoes.

Some three weeks ago, three white men, refugees from Southern tyranny, escaped from Tampa in a small boat, and came down to us for protection. They are men of intelligence, and state that they have been using every means to escape for the last nine months, but their Union sentiments were so well known that every attempt proved abortive.

One of them, who formerly belonged to the United States Army, was put in charge of the guns of a small sand battery near the town, to prevent him from escaping, but he was all ready to spike the guns in case of an attack by our boats. The other two have been compelled to assist in running sugar from Manatee River to Tampa, since last July. By pretending to have changed their feelings and espoused the cause of the South, they were allowed to load the boat with empty barrels, as usual, to go for sugar, and leave alone. On their way down the bay they stopped for their friend, with whom they had made arrangements previously, in case they succeeded. When they came alongside they gave three hearty cheers for liberty and the Union.

They gave a sad account of things in this part of the South; that they had to live on corn, sweet potatoes and fresh meat, without salt enough to cure the latter, this useful article bringing $20, $30, and even $40 per bushel, when it can be had.

They say there are 125 soldiers at Tampa, and another company expected soon to join them; that they are obstructing the channel, by sinking old hulks, to prevent the Yankee gunboats from coming up to the town. They have two small fortifications, mounting ten old 24-pounders, and are using every means within their power to be prepared for an attack, which they are expecting daily.

The files of Southern, but more especially Floridian papers, which they brought, give a still darker picture of affairs. One hundred and eight thousand men have deserted from their army since the war began, and it is with the greatest difficulty they can carry out the provisions of the late conscription act.

It is almost impossible to subsist the army, the severe drought having cut off the corn crop at least one-half. They curse the Nationals most bitterly for using up all the surplus corn, meat, cattle, &c., as they advance into their territory. Next after the food question, clothing the men seems to be the greatest difficulty, as the cold weather approaches. The following estimate of a soldier's outfit for the coming Winter, every article of which is indispensable, is given by the Chattanooga (Tenn.) *Daily Rebel*: Fur cap, $5; one jacket, $25; one pair pants, $30; one pair shoes, $18; two pair socks, (wool,) $10; two pair drawers, $8. Total, $96.

We had a little taste of excitement last week. The schooner *Beauregard*, commanded by Acting Master ARTHUR, with Acting Master LAPHAM and a boat's crew from our vessel, went up the bay, ostensibly to gather oysters. They arrived at the oyster ground just before dark, which is above Gadsen's Point, and about eight miles below Tampa. From there they could distinguish the tops of houses in the town.

The temptation to have a nearer view was too strong to be resisted, so they kept on until the lights could be seen plainly, when they anchored for the night. As soon as it was light enough in the morning to see, they found they were about two miles below the town, and that there was an unusual excitement on shore. Nearly abreast of them were several companies of soldiers drawn up in line on the beach, with fixed bayonets. Near by was a tall flag-staff from which floated a large secession flag. While our friends were admiring this parade, gotten up, as they supposed, for their special benefit, they were awakened to their position by the report of one of the twenty-fours from the fortification, and saw the shot strike in the water at least one mile short of them. This was followed by another, with like success.

The officers of the schooner, thinking it would be a breach of etiquette not to return the salute, trained the 30-pound Parrott rifle, which is a part of her armament, on the battery, and fired. The shell struck, and exploded in a small wooden building in the rear of the fortification, knocking it into splinters. There was no more firing from the fort. The next shell struck just in front of the line of soldiers, and, bursting at the same time, it plowed its way right and left through them, causing those that were able to take to the bush in double-quick time.

After dropping some fifteen shells into the fort and woods, but receiving no response, they concluded the fun was all up in that vicinity; and, gallantly dipping the American ensign to the apparently deserted fort and town, they left for the oyster ground, where they took on board twenty-five barrels of fine oysters, and returned to their old anchorage, having been absent only two days.

I trust the time is not far distant when we shall have the opportunity of making them another and still more effectual visit. PERSONNE.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

General Order from the President.

A More Strict Observance of the Sabbath in the Army and Navy Enjoined.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

The following General Order has been issued respecting the observance of the Sabbath Day in the army and navy:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 16, 1862.

The President, Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, desires and enjoins the orderly observance of the Sabbath by the officers and men in the military and naval service. The importance for man and beast of the prescribed weekly rest; the sacred rights of Christian soldiers and sailors; a becoming deference to the best sentiment of a Christian people, and a due regard for the Divine will, demand that Sunday labor in the army and navy be reduced to the measure of strict necessity. The discipline and character of the National forces should not suffer, nor the cause they defend be imperiled by the profanation of the day or name of the Most High. At this time of public distress, adopting the words of WASHINGTON, in 1776, "Men may find enough to do in the service of God and their country, without abandoning themselves to vice and immorality." The first order issued by the Father of his country after the Declaration of Independence, indicates the spirit in which our institutions were founded, and should ever be defended. "*The General hopes and trusts that every officer and man will endeavor to live and act as becomes a Christian soldier, defending the dearest rights and privileges of his country.*"

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

THE LATE ARRESTS.

The officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN's Staff, Col. COLBURN and Capt. DUANE, who were brought here under arrest, are charged with absence without leave, the use of language disrespectful to their commanding officer, and conduct prejudicial to maintenance of order and discipline in the army. Col. COLBURN today rode over into Virginia with some friends.

GEN. FREMONT.

Gen. FREMONT has reported for duty, and is directed to remain here awaiting orders. Late advices from St. Louis state that his presence is again required there in connection with the trial of Gen. MCKINSTRY.

FOR THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

One thousand convalescents and exchanged prisoners were yesterday sent to the Army of the Potomac.

THE EFFICIENCY OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Very late advices from Kansas and Florida, give the details of engagements between the rebels and United States negro troops, in which the latter behaved with distinguished coolness and courage, and achieved decided successes. The result of these experimental fights is such as inspires the rebels with indescribable terror, and bids fair to work important changes in the policy of the Government toward the negroes.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIANS.

Senator POMEROY has memorialized the Government in favor of the consolidation of all the Western Indians in one nation in the Indian territory.

FRAUDS ON THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

It is understood, that as soon as Congress shall meet, a committee will be called for to investigate certain matters connected with the treasury note issues. It is stated, that the contractors are charging and receiving the highest price for a very worthless article of paper, and that in various other ways the Government is being constantly swindled. The quality of the paper used in the postage stamp currency is execrable; the engravings of all the notes is, if possible, worse: and instead of being models of art, they are a disgrace to the age and country. Engravings are palmed upon the department as having been executed with the eccentric lathe, which are actually produced by what is called a Rose; a machine which is in the hands of all who manufacture jewelry, or practice counterfeiting on a large scale. The designs are from old dies, that have already been multiplied by the hundred. The ink is claimed to be patented, and is so marked on the notes; but if the ink is green, all who see the notes are not; and a recent test by experienced chemists, has proved that a fraud is perpetrated on the Government, in the use of a spurious article, for which the law imposes heavy penalties.

Secretary CHASE may not suspect duplicity in those to whom he has given his confidence, and who maintain their positions by the aid of social and personal influences. Something must be on the *tapis* at this time; as parties connected with the paper and note contracts are in Washington, apparently much devoted to the Hon. Secretary. It is rumored that a contract for paper has been made with another party, who offered a vastly superior article at lower prices, and that the old contractors are now moving heaven and earth to get the contract annulled and the old order reëstablished.

MRS. BRINSMADE AND HER FRIENDS.

A great deal of undeserved notoriety being given to the circumstance of a lady calling herself Mrs. BRINSMADE having been imprisoned in New-York, and different officials seeming anxious to shift from themselves the responsibility of her arrest, it may be well enough to state that the individual in question is not one whose personal character justifies the excessive and suspicious sympathy which has been lavished upon her by the chivalric knights of Democracy now shivering lances in her behalf.

Mrs. BRINSMADE—to use the *alias* she most affects—came here from New-Orleans after that city had the misfortune to find a ruler who refused to consider treason sanctified by the use of a petticoat. Her associations and conduct were of a character the most suspicious; and she was followed to this city by an officer of Superintendent KENNEDY, who finally executed her arrest. He conveyed her to the office of Chief Detective BAKER, who declined to become a party, unnecessarily, to the act of an officer independent in his authority; and after exhausting all the ready resources of female persuasion, she was finally carried back to New-York and placed in prison. The circumstances of her release have been widely published; and Mr. KENNEDY has manifested an undue anxiety to cast the responsibility on the War Department here. But that department, as well as Col. BAKER, one of its agents, has refused from first to last to sanction, condemn, or in any way interfere in the case.

That she is a woman of most dangerous character is believed by all who had an opportunity of witnessing her operations in this city, as well as that she deserves no sympathy on the score of injured reputation. Whether Superintendent KENNEDY should not rather have returned her at once to New-Orleans, is a question of judgment; but that the interruption of her career here deprived the rebels of one of their most effective spies, seems too plain for reasonable doubt.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE UPPER MISSOURI.

Intelligence has been received by Commissioner DOLE of the recommencement of Indian hostilities along the Upper Missouri. A short time since, a boat containing a number of settlers from the neighborhood of Fort Benton were attacked, about 150 miles below Fort Berthald, by a large band of "Yanctons" and "Medicine Beards," who fired volley after volley into the boat, wounding five persons, several severely. The Indians posted themselves on the bank, in a very narrow part of the river, where they knew the boat would have to pass within a few yards of the shore. The persons in the boat made a most spirited resistance, and finally succeeded in making their escape, after killing and wounding a number of the savages. It is considered very unsafe to venture down the Missouri in an open boat, as the banks of the river swarm with hostile Indians, who it is supposed, are congregating there preparatory to a grand onslaught in the Spring on the frontier settlements in Dacotah and Nebraska. Every precaution, we learn, is being taken to render the forts on the frontier capable of resisting the anticipated attack, which, from the number of Indians preparing to engage in it, will be the most sanguinary and determined ever made in the Northwest.

FROM ARIZONA.

Letters received here from Arizona state that Gen. CARLETON, with the main body of the troops under his command, had gone to Santa Fé. Major COULT is in command of the Western Division of Arizona, and has established his headquarters at Tucson. Major FERGUSON has gone on an expedition to explore the route between Tucson and Port of Liberty, recently opened on the eastern shore of the Gulf of California, near the mouth of the Colorado. The route, when opened, will be used by the Government for transportation purposes.

A report had reached Los Angelos that a band of rebel guerrillas, under the leadership of a notorious outlaw named CUNNINGHAM, had got into the mining district, and were at La Paz, committing outrages upon the inhabitants. It is thought, however, that the miners will be able to take care of themselves, and either kill or capture the whole band.

The news from the Colorado mining district is very encouraging. Large numbers of people are on their way to the mines, which are said to be very rich. Several extensive silver veins have been discovered a few miles from the river. Native sulphur and saltpetre have also been discovered in large quantities.

NORTHERN COTTON.

The Commissioner of Agriculture has received samples of cotton grown in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Southern Illinois. The samples, though not as long in fibre, as the Sea Island, are of excellent quality, and superior to the India cotton.

Governor ANDREWS, of Massachusetts, arrived here on Saturday. The object of his visit is in relation to obtaining discharges for sick soldiers belonging to Massachusetts regiments, and to urge upon the Government the necessity of providing adequate defences for Boston harbor.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 16.

CAPTURE OF A REBEL MAIL IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Navy Department dispatches contain an account of valuable service rendered by Acting Master's Mate JAMES J. RUSSELL, of the bark *Restless*. He left Bull's Island on the 5th inst., in a small boat with two contrabands, armed, for Jewey's Landing, Palmetto River, S. C., for the purpose of intercepting the mail between Charleston and Georgetown. He and his friends secreted themselves, and waited for the carrier, who approached in a sulky. Suddenly coming from his concealment, he commanded him to halt by authority of the United States Government. Two mail bags were secured. The carrier said he was glad to be captured, as he had long been wishing for an opportunity to leave the place. The party barely escaped the rebel pickets, and returned in safety to the ship.

AN ANNOYANCE.

The officer of Internal Revenue is much annoyed at the continued receipt of letters from Assistant Assessors, deputy Collectors and others, asking information regarding business connected with their offices. No attention can be given to their inquires, as application for information concerning business should be made by subordinate officials to their principal, and not to the Internal Revenue Bureau.

NEWS FROM NASHVILLE.

A Movement on the Murfreesboro Road—Morgan's Guerrillas, &c.

NASHVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Gen. SILL's Division marched, this morning, on the Murfreesboro Road.

Gen. CRITTENDEN's Division is at Silver Springs, twelve miles from Lebanon.

A part of MORGAN's force is at Lebanon; a portion came within two miles of Gen. CRITTENDEN's camp. Supplies from the country for the city have greatly increased. The weather is wet and likely to continue so.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Nov. 16.

Special dispatches from Nashville for the past week are almost wholly unreliable.

A dispatch from Nashville yesterday, contains an account of five murders; two of saloon-keepers, who refused to sell liquor to soldiers; two of soldiers, cause unknown; and one of a negro. The City Marshal was also assailed and badly beaten.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ETNA OFF CAPE RACE.

Mr. Bright Applauding the Emancipation Proclamation.

A Collision Between Italian and Austrian Troops.

THE AFFAIRS OF GREECE UNSETTLED.

Cotton Still Going Up—Breadstuffs and Provisions Dull.

ST. JOHNS, F. N., Saturday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Etna*, from Liverpool on the 5th, *vià* Queenstown on the 6th inst., pased Cape Race, *en route* to New-York, at 1 o'clock this afternoon. She was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and a summary of her news obtained.

The dates per the *Etna* are four days later than those per the *Europa* at Halifax.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th inst.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th inst.

The political news per the *Etna* is not of any particular importance.

The *Etna* reports that she has experienced very severe weather during the voyage.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London *Times* again adverts to the action of the New-York Chamber of Commerce touching the steamer *Alabama*, and denies that any blame can be attached to England. It says that her ship-yards are open to all. England does not fit out ships-of-war, but sells their component parts to all comers. The *Times* then quotes from tha message of President PIERCE to Congress in 1856, to show what America considered her neutrality, and what she was justified in doing during the Russian war. The *Times* adds: "England has never gone beyond or fully up to the bounds of the American theory, which is perfectly sound, and English neutrals sit as disciples at the feet of President PIERCE."

The London *Daily News* has a very different argument. It says that the Government cannot be answerable for every paltry infraction of obligations which its subjects might be tempted to commit. But looking at the grave charges made against LAIRD's ship-building yard, on the Mersey, where a navy to be used against a friendly power is being built, after England has declared her neutrality, is not the Government bound either to terminate this illegal state of things or to withdraw its Neutrality Proclamation.

The London *Times* has commenced the publication of "special correspondence" from Richmond. A letter dated Oct. 8, in which the writer appears strongly imbued with the spirit of the Secessionists, says: "They suffer terrible desolation, but their spirit of resistance is as high as ever."

The London *Daily News* furnishes evidence from Southern newspapers to show that their military resources are about exhausted, and that internal dissensions prevail.

JOHN BRIGHT, in a letter to WM. GUVNELLE JEWETT, expresses amazement at the idea of conciliation toward the South regarding Slavery. He says: "The North may separate from the South or fight out the contest and win, but to leave the slave still a slave will expose her to the contempt of the civilized world." He adds: "I applaud the Proclamation of President LINCOLN, as does every man in Europe who is not a foe to freedom, or moved by base hostility to the American Republic because it is a Republic, and a powerful one."

At a crowded meeting of the Metropolitan Institution of London, resolutions expressing sympathy with the North were adopted.

Lord JOHN BROUGHAM, in a letter, expresses a strong hope that the Government will refrain from interference in case of a servile insurrection in the Southern States.

It was rumored that Lord ELGIN had retired from the Governorship of India, owing to the climate not agreeing with him, and that the Duke of Argyle would succeed him.

The Great Exhibition closed without any formal ceremonies. The attendance and total receipts both exceed those of the Great Exhibition of 1851.

Parliament has been further prorogued until the 13th of January.

The Continental political news is unimportant.

FRANCE.

The Paris Bourse was heavy on the 5th inst., at 70f. 95c. for the Rentes.

ITALY.

A collision took place on the frontier between some Italian and Austrian soldiers. After a sharp contest quiet was restored. Each side charges the other with being the aggressor.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece continued without change. Nothing had been decided as to who should take the place of King OTHO.

It was reported that GARIBALDI had been sounded as to his acceptance of the Crown.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The India, China and Australia mail had been telegraphed.

CALCUTTA, Friday, Oct. 17.

Shirtings and Yarns firmer. Exchange, 2s. ¼d.

CANTON, Friday, Sept. 26.

A serious conspiracy to burn the city and kill the mandarins has been discovered.

Exchange, 4s. 8½d.

SHANGHAI, Sunday, Oct. 19.

Silk higher. Exchange, 6s. ¾d.

MELBOURNE, Friday, Sept. 26.

Business dull. Gold exports, one hundred thousand ounces.

Commercial News per the Etna.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton on Monday and Tuesday were 15,000 bales, including 9,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was upward and firmer, with an advance of 2d.@3d. over Friday's quotations.

TRADE REPORT.

The market at Manchester for goods and yarns was buoyant and advancing.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The Breadstuffs market was generally dull. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO., WAKEFIELD, NASH & CO., and others report: FLOUR has a downward tendency. WHEAT very dull, and declined 1d.@2d. ℔ cental; Red Western, 9s.@9s. 10d.; Red Southern, 10s.@10s. 3d.; White Western, 10s. 3d.@11s.; White Southern, 11s. @12s.6d. CORN dull; Mixed, 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision market is very dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report: BEEF quiet and steady. PORK dull. BACON easier. LARD quiet and steady. TALLOW flat.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

ASHES—Quiet and steady; Pots and Pearls 32s.6d.@33s. SUGAR—Steady. RICE—Steady. COFFEE—Inactive. LINSEED OIL—Dull, at 41s. ROSIN—No sales. SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Nominal.

LONDON MARKETS.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull. WHEAT—Red Western declined 1s. per quar. SUGAR—Firm. COFFEE—Quiet and steady. TEA—Steady. RICE—Firm. TALLOW—Dull, at 46s. LINSEED OIL—Declining.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.

Consols closed on Wednesday at 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.

The latest sales on Wednesday, were: Illinois Central Railway, 44¼@43¾ discount; Erie Railway, 39@39¼.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—The sales of Cotton yesterday and today reach only 2,250 bales, including 1,600 bales to speculators and exporters. There is but little inquiry, and prices are weak, the market closing dull, with a downward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The Breadstuff Market closed quiet and steady.

PROVISIONS—The Provision Market is quiet.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 6—P. M.

CONSOLS—Closed at 93¼@93⅜ for Money.

AMERICAN STOCKS—The latest sales are: Illinois Central, 43@42¾ discount; Erie Railway, 40¼@41¼.

GREAT NAVAL PROBLEM SOLVED.

The Trial Trip of the Passaic—Grand Success—A Gun can be Fired Inside a Turret—Four Men Work a Gun Weighing Twenty Tons.

On Saturday the naval authorities in this vicinity were the witnesses of a grand experiment—the trial trip of the new iron-clad steamer *Passaic*, the firing of her great 15-inch gun *inside* the turret, and the working of Mr. ERICSSON's new machinery for handling the gun, whereby the number of hands required is very materially reduced.

At 10 o'clock the *Passaic* was reported ready. Among those on board were Admiral GREGORY, General Superintendent of iron-clads; Chief-Engineers STIMERS, LAWTON and ROBIE; Capt. DRAYTON, who commands the *Passaic*, and the representatives of the leading journals.

At a quarter past 10 the ropes were loosened, the steam-tug *R. Birkbeck* headed the vessel up the river, and the engines of the *Passaic* began to move. Some fifteen minutes after her departure the cleaning out of the boilers began to tell. The *Passaic* was making seven miles an hour, with her machinery barely stirring. Hitherto she had hardly done that at her best.

THE FIRST SHOT.

At 12 o'clock we arrived at the Palisades, and the first shot was fired. It struck about 300 yards from the vessel in the water, glanced off, and flew into the bosom of the Palisades, kicking up more dust than a squadron of irregular cavalry. Every one rushed to the turret. Was it there? What part burst? Who's killed? No one—nothing broken—the turret was there, as strong and solid as the rock of Gibraltar. No one was smothered inside—no one deafened, the concussion was not felt any more than the Captain of an old-fashioned 32-pounder feels it on board the old-fashioned frigate.

The very first fire, then, results in no smoke to speak of, no inconvenient concussion, and the complete success of a grand idea. The first charge consisted of 20 ℔s. of powder, and a hollow shot, (330 ℔s.,) fired out of the 15-inch gun. It recoiled 17 inches.

THE SECOND SHOT.

This also was fired out of the 15-inch gun, there being really no need of discharging the 11-inch. The first shot having proved the practicability of the principle, the entire charge of 35 ℔s. of powder was now put in. Capt. DRAYTON pulled the trigger. Once more the echoes of the Palisades rang out. The recoil and smoke were reported "insignificant," and the shot—a hollow one—buried itself again in the beach.

THE THIRD SHOT.

A full 35-pound was put in, and the 330-pound hollow shot. The ball struck the water as before, there being no desire to elevate the gun, or to test any but the one great principle.

There were three grand results.

First—A gun may be fired inside a turret.

Second—In order to appreciate the nature of the second result, it should be known that the Armstrong guns in England have been condemned for use on shipboard, chiefly because a sufficient number of men could not be placed in the turret to work them. Twenty-five failed to do it satisfactorily, and the Armstrong gun weighs fourteen tons. On Saturday, four men worked a 15-inch gun, which weighs twenty tons. Here is, of itself, a revolution in naval labor for which history furnishes no parallel. The *Monitor's* 11-inch gun, when worked with eight men, was deemed a miracle of metallic locomotion. Yet here is a gun, over 25,000 pounds heavier, worked by half the number of men. And next week Mr. WHITNEY will put a 15,000 pound gun on board the *Keokuk*, which will require twenty men, (because he has not even the *Monitor* plan,) while the 42,600 pound gun of the *Passaic* is moved by half four.

Third—The third result is a very important one. It is the immobility of the *Passaic*, and consequently of her sister ships, in a heavy tide. A deaf man could not tell yesterday that the vessel stirred. The writer held a full glass of water in his hand, while white caps were breaking over the deck, and the liquid never even trembled. Waves break on the iron margin of the craft and splash in harmless foam about the deck. They have no hull to strike—no high bulwarks; even the turret presents an angle to angry Neptune, at every side. So much for the results.

RECAPITULATION.

The following is a tabular recapitulation of the experiments:

	Ball weighed.	Charge of powder.	Recoil.
First shot....	330 lbs. (hollow).	20 lbs......	17 inch.
Second shot..	330 lbs. (hollow).	35 lbs....	3 ft. 10 inch.
Third shot...	330 lbs...........	35 lbs....	2 ft. 8 inch.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

Dashing Expedition Against Them—The Rebels Cut Up and Routed.

Dispatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Wednesday, Nov. 12.

The expedition which left Henderson on Monday, the 10th, under command of Col. FOSTER, of the Sixty-fifth Indiana, consisting of 200 cavalry and 200 infantry, in wagons, in pursuit of the rebel guerrilla bands that have so long been prowling about in Northwestern Kentucky, has proved a decided success. The force was divided into four columns, and moved forward, all concentrating at Madisonville. Each force was successful.

Major PLATTER, of the Fourth Indiana Cavalry, came up with, and completely surprised HALL's band of horse thieves at Shiloh meeting-house, killing nine, severely and mortally wounding ten, taking Capt. QUINN and twenty-five prisoners. Capt. MASON and Lieut. SMALL each captured ten or twelve prisoners, and Capt. ZELLY with forty men dashed into Madisonville and drove out DEMMITT and HALL with one hundred and fifty guerrillas, who did not stop to fire a gun. ZELLY's force wounded a number and took ten prisoners. The band taken by Major PLATTER are the same that crossed into Indiana, at West Franklin, some days since. All the horses and arms stolen by them there were retaken. The guerrillas are panic-stricken, and are completely scattered. Our cavalry have been picking them up through the hills and swamps since the fight. We have sixty prisoners, including one captain and three lieutenants, seventy-five horses, and a large number of arms. Our forces are still in pursuit of the routed rebels, and will push them to the wall and pin them to it.

THE AFRICAN SLAVE-TRADE.

EXTENT OF THE TRAFFIC.

Successful Efforts to Suppress It.

Perhaps no commerce was ever more profitable than the traffic in Africans, provided those engaged [illegible]. But the enormity of the crime is too great to be let pass, although, for a time, money seemed to buy its success. Nor did the public know to what extent the traffic was carried. But the recent efforts to suppress it have brought out its extent and condition, and the manner in which it has been so long concealed and carried on.

The trade was never more flourishing than at the inauguration of the present Administration, not even before its abolition in 1808. With officials in power who winked at the fitting out of slavers, or used their badge of office but the better to insure a share in the profits, the traffic had become the bane of the civilized world.

A few vessels were seized and bonded or released in a manner which plainly indicated a want of earnestness in opposing the trade. We have the names of over one hundred and fifty vessels which were engaged in the Trade from 1858 to 1861, with the names of captains, lists of crews, and those who fitted them out, in a large majority of cases. Of this number thirty-eight were seized on the coast of Africa, a part after taking in cargoes, and over thirteen thousand negroes were returned to Africa. Thirteen of the vessels were seized on the coast of Cuba and vicinity, after landing all or part of their cargoes. Thirty-six have been seized at this and other ports in the United States.

We have the names of forty-five which are known to have landed their cargoes in Cuba, and a large number of cargoes are reported landed from vessels bearing no names or in which the names are unknown.

A correspondent high in official position, and who had the means of knowing, writing from Havana, November, 1860, stated the fact that upward of 30,000 Africans had been landed in the island during the single year previous.

Among the operations of Slavers, and seizures and arrests for the year previous to April, 1861, are the following:

July 3.—The bark *Kate*, Capt. OTTO, was seized at the Narrows, while on her way out of this port, and returned to the City. Her captain and a man named DE KOSTA, were arrested, but the bark was subsequently bonded and the prisoners released, and the *Kate* sailed on her voyage. She afterward landed a cargo of negroes in Cuba, and was seized at this port the second time. She has since been condemned and sold and again seized.

July 10.—The schooner *Clotilde* landed a cargo of negroes at Mobile. No arrests were made.

July 16.—The brig *Benita*, Capt. REYNOLD, cleared from this port and was seized Oct. 10, on the coast of Africa, with 713 negroes on board.

July 16.—A brig having no name, was captured off the mouth of the Congo River, and $1,000 in doubloons seized, but the officers and crew, all foreigners, were put on shore.

July 23.—The brig *W. R. Kibley*, Capt. BURNS, was abandoned after landing a cargo of negroes at Cuba, was seized and brought to this port, afterward condemned and sold. BURNS has since been arrested, and is the only man now awaiting trial.

July 28.—Schooner *Peter Merrall*, with 360 negroes, was ashore at Nassau and fell into the hands of the British authorities.

Aug. 1.—Two cargoes were landed on the coast of Cuba and the vessels burned.

Aug. 2.—The bark *Louisa* cleared for Cadiz, *via* St. Jago de Cuba. After reaching Cadiz, her papers were taken away, and she still lies in that port.

Aug. 8.—The ship *Erie*, Capt. GORDON, was captured by the United States steamer *Mohican*, on the coast of Africa, with 897 negroes on board. The negroes were sent back, and Capt. GORDON, and Mates WARREN and HALL arrested, and sent to this port, and committed for trial. GORDON was convicted and sentenced November, 1861, and hung Feb. 21, 1862.

Aug. 8.—The bring *Storm King*, Capt. SACKHERT, was captured on the coast of Africa, with 619 negroes, and sent to Norfolk. Never tried.

Aug. 14.—A brig, having no name, but fully armed to rob returning slavers, was seized, and taken to Key West. No trial reported. The brig *Mary Frances Cloud*, from this port same day, for Wilmington, sailed for Africa, and afterwards landed 500 negroes in Cuba.

Aug. 16.—The *Thomas Achem*, Capt. PARKER, was taken on the coast of Africa by the steamer *Mystic*, and the Captain and mate, SIBLEY, and second mate, arrested, and sent to this City. The vessel and prisoners were afterwards released on some pretext.

Aug. 18.—The *Sultana*, Capt. BOWEN, landed 1,200 negroes in Cuba, and was scuttled.

Aug. 23.—The bark *Clow Windsor*, Capt. POWERS, cleared for Havana.

Aug. 28.—Ship *Brutus*, Capt. DUVALL, was overhauled at New-Bedford, but afterwards let to go to sea, and afterwards landed 500 negroes in Cuba, and was sold to some parties at Havana and her name changed.

Sept. 3.—The brig *W. M. Graton*, Capt. BEATTIE, came into this port after a reported successful slave voyage, but no arrests were made.

Sept. 4.—The brig *Titan*, Capt. BUISSAN, was seized off the Coast of Cuba, after landing her cargo, and taken to Norfolk. Again went to sea, and again seized in the mouth of Congo River, and afterwards bonded. At this time two other slavers cleared from Havana for the Coast of Africa.

Sept. 25.—The bark *Cora*, Capt. LATHAM, was seized off the coast of Africa, with 705 negroes on board. The negroes were unloaded at Monrovia, and the vessel and captain sent to this port.

Sept. 27.—The ship *Sunny South*, with 846 negroes, was seized off the coast of Africa, by a British steamer, and the negroes sent to Monrovia, and the vessel taken to St. Helena.

Oct. 5.—THOMAS MAYEN, Captain of the bark *Orion*, with the two mates, were convicted, at Boston, of engaging in the Slave-trade, and sentenced—the captain to two years imprisonment and a fine of $2,000, and the mates two years each. The *Triton*, which had been seized, with a cargo of negroes on board, and brought to this port, was afterward condemned and sold.

Oct. 1.—The slaver steamer *City of Norfolk*, Capt. CRAWFORD, was seized off the coast of Cuba, after landing half a cargo of 800 negroes. The captain escaped. The crew were sent to Key West, and the vessel condemned by a Spanish Court and sold.

Oct. 12.—Four of the crew of the ship *Erie*, which had arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., were there arrested.

Oct. 28.—The bark *Lyra* sailed from Havana, on a slave voyage.

Nov. 5.—Bark *Romulus* was seized at Cold Spring, and a guard placed over her, who allowed her [illegible] for a cargo of negroes.

Nov. 3.—[illegible] sailed from [illegible] slave voyage; [illegible] other vessel, [illegible] not stated.

Nov. 3.—The bark *Ardenas*, Capt. PELETIER, was boarded at this port, where she had been lying under seizure for some time, and went to Havana, where she completed her outfit and sailed for the coast of Africa, Oct. 1.

At the same date the schooner *Byron* was captured by a Spanish frigate, with 371 negroes on board, and taken into Havana.

Nov. 12.—Schooner *Caysmere*, Capt. GOODWIN, was seized at this port, on suspicion.

Dec. 1.—Three vessels beside the *Ardenas*—the *Alexina*, brig *Falmouth*, Capt. SAINAS, and the *Express*—sailed from Havana, on slave voyages.

Dec. 13.—The bark *Williams*, Capt. FINIS, landed a cargo of negroes on the coast of Cuba.

The schooner *Williams*, PELETIER, master, was seized and taken to Key West with a cargo of negroes. The vessel was condemned and sold and again sailed. No arrests were made. She was again seized at Porte au Prince, Feb. 16, 1861.

The *Lucy Johnson*, from New-London, put into this port in distress, bearing a slave outfit, and was detained.

At this time the trials of slavers were likely to come up, and Judge SMALLEY delivered an able charge to the jury, setting forth that it was the duty of all officers to make active exertions to suppress the trade. Notwithstanding this, and the fact that several vessels and persons engaged in the trade were under arrest, none came to trial.

Jan. 1, 1861.—There were ten slavers in this port under detention—the schooners *Weather Gage*, *Cogswell* and *Josephine*, barks *J. J. Cobb*, *C. E. Fay*, *Cora* and *Kate*, the brigs *Achorn* and *Falmouth*, and ship *Erie*. The *Storm King* and *Triton* were at Norfolk; the *Cygnet* and *Williams* at Mobile. The schooners *Wanderer*, *Lyra*, and steamer *City of Norfolk*, were at Havana. The *Atlanta*, Capt. SILVA; bark *Buckeye*, Capt. BOOTH; ship *Brutus*, and schooner *Marguerita*, Capt. BARRETT, were still on the Coast of Africa. The bark *White Cloud*, Capt. HATCH; bark *Antelope*, Capt. JOHNSON, and *Iowa*, Capt. JOHNSON, had all taken in cargoes, but had not been heard from.

The schooner *Josephine*, Capt. COSTER, and bark *C. E. Tay*, Capt. TRAINOR, were bonded and sailed for Africa. The bark *Cora* was condemned and sold, and again fitted out, and seized under suspicion, March 6, and afterward bonded and sailed.

Feb. 21—Judge BETTS condemned the bark *Kate*, deciding that the parties claiming vessels were bound to clear them from suspicion to save them.

April 14.—The schooner *Wells*, Capt. WELLS, was seized at Greenport by the Custom-house officers.

April 15.—The bark *Sarah*, COUILLARD, Master, sailed for Cape Palmos, but was overhauled before getting to sea, and afterward condemned, appealed and bonded, and sailed. The bark *Oneman*, Capt. MONROE, cleared for Elizabethport, N. J., at the same time, and sailed for Africa. Four other vessels were in port, fitting out, at this time, and soon afterward sailed for Cadiz, to complete their outfit—the portion taken in here not being sufficient to warrant their arrest under the then existing law.

This shows an extensive trade, with but little effort to suppress it.

The utmost watchfulness of armed vessels was not sufficient to deter the fitting out of vessels, nor prevent a large number of them from taking in cargoes and escaping. In fact, the very spirit and letter of the law, paying a bounty of $25 for every recaptured negro, is for the interest of these vessels to permit slavers to take in cargoes for the purpose of capturing them. After the cargo was shipped the interest of the slaver was not to be caught, of course. The only means of suppressing the trade was to prevent vessels fitting out in any port, and to deal rigorously with parties interested in the trade, wherever they should be found.

The inauguration of the present Administration, with principles avowedly opposed to the increase of the African population in this country and of extending Slavery, although coming into power with a gigantic rebellion on its hands, had time, nevertheless, to displace officials derelict of their duty, and appoint others competent and disposed to energetically enforce laws for which they were appointed.

The result of this change has been amply apparent, and furnishes abundant evidence that the trade can be completely suppressed. It was from this port that a large proportion of the vessels sailed, and in this City that the extensive organizations for the protection of the traffic existed, and consequently attention was directed here for its suppression. The extent of the traffic offered an abundant field for the exercise of vigilance, not only in tracing out and arresting guilty parties, but in securing evidence sufficient to convict. In this it was often necessary to use a guilty party simply as a witness, as in the case of CRAWFORD, Captain of the *City of Norfolk*, who has just been used as a witness to convict HORN, who fitted out the vessel.

Evidence could not easily be obtained, for, notwithstanding the number engaged and that the names were known, their liability to arrest prevented their staying in the City.

The vessels might be destroyed or sold to other parties, or their names changed so that they could not be easily recognized. The officers otherwise engaged, the seamen on board of other vessels or so scattered purposely or by accident, that recognition and arrests would be difficult. With all these difficulties the public will be surprised to learn that not two thousand negroes have been landed in Cuba during the past year, and these by vessels fitted at foreign ports, and that there are few if any vessels in this port, or other United States ports, fitting for that purpose, while but eight have sailed during the last eighteen months, and some of them now rot under embargos at foreign ports. The eighth has not been heard from.

The tricks and subterfuges of the trade exceed that of all other kinds of commerce. In one instance the vessel would be fitted out in part or wholly, and clear for some port along the coast, and, when once at sea, "hard aport the helm," and stand away to the Congo. In other instances, three or four vessels would fit out ostensibly for a foreign port, and loaded each with such a portion of a slaver's outfit as would evade the law, and meet and exchange cargoes, fully equipping two or three of them for a voyage.

Cargoes of material are placed on board under false marks, and false invoices are made, while others go to Havana and a market, or clear for coasting voyages.

An organization of slave traders has existed in this City from time immemorial, and one is also known to exist in Havana with a capital of $2,000,000. One object of these associations is to protect those engaged in the trade and prevent their conviction, [illegible] are [illegible] with, and it is [illegible] can be obtained.

The appointment of [illegible] States Marshal at this port, in April, 1861, who had been Deputy Surveyor for four years, and another four years Harbor Master, and who knew every merchant in South or Beaver streets, and every Captain and "reefer in the vessels" engaged, did not favor the future prosperity of the traffic. The breaking out of the rebellion also naturally directed the attention of those of the South engaged in the trade to other affairs, and shut their ports against the traffic.

Several men and vessels were under arrest, but evidence was needed for their conviction. Several other vessels were on the coast of Africa, and the crews of former slavers scattered from the men-of-war in the Pacific to all other ports, both foreign and at home.

Several seizures were made of slavers on the Coast of Africa—among them the ship *Nightingale*, with 950 negroes on board, which were sent to Monrovia, while the Captain and a Spanish supercargo were allowed to escape; but the mates, HAYNES, WINSLOW and WESTERVELT, were sent with the vessel to this port for trial. Two of them have recently been bailed. June 30, 1861, the brig *Fairy* was seized off the coast of Africa with 550 negroes on board. About the same time a Spanish brig was seized in the River Pongas, and the brig *Falmouth*, Capt. SONAIS, on the coast, by a British steamer, and the *Falmouth* sent to this City, but the officers and crew went their way. As soon as appointed, Marshal MURRAY set about ferreting out these slave-traders, and soon had a large number under arrest, and was on track of others.

Among the first arrests was ALBERT HORN, merchant, charged with fitting out the *City of Norfolk*, recently tried and convicted.

ARRESTS SINCE APRIL, 1861.

A nearly correct list of arrests since April, 1861, has been collected:

May 2.—Capt. CRAWFORD, of steamer *City of Norfolk*.

May 31.—The crew of the *Bonita*.

June 1.—Seven of the crew of the bark *Cora*.

July 11.—Capt. BURNS and mate WILLIAMS, of the brig *W. K. Kibby*.

July 12.—Two of the crew of the brig *Triton*.

July 30.—Four of the crew of the brig *Falmouth*.

Aug. 10.—JOHN JAMES, mate of the brig *Mary Francis*, was arrested and turned over to the authorities at Boston on one charge, when he was examined and held to bail in $1,500. To obtain this bail he came to this City, and a meeting of the slavetraders was called and held at the Howard House. The money was raised and his bail indemnified, and, when released by the officer, again arrested by Marshal MURRAY, charged with a capital offence, but has since been set at liberty for want of evidence, and used as a witness.

Aug. 27.—J. A. MOCHADO, a *confrère* of the notorious Mr. WATSON, was arrested on charge of fitting out the *Mary Francis*, and held to bail.

Sept. 11.—GEORGE H. LAINES was arrested charged with fitting out the brig *Falmouth*, but discharged for want of evidence.

Sept. 19.—ERASTUS BOOTH, Captain of the bark *Buckeye*, arrested, but just acquitted for want of evidence.

Oct. 2.—The United States steamers *Constellation* and *Mohican*, of the African squadron, were boarded on arriving at port, and four of the crew of the *Erie*, under GORDON, and two others, were arrested.

Oct. 11.—GEORGE GRANT, mate of the bark *Buckeye*, was arrested in this City, and afterward escaped from an officer.

Oct. 14.—Sixteen of the crew of the *Nightingale* were taken from the storeship *Relief*, of the African squadron, as she came in. Three others were taken from another ship at Portsmouth, and one from the *Mystic* at Philadelphia, and two from another vessel at Brooklyn.

Nov. 18.—Eighteen of the officers and crew of the *Augusta* were taken at Greenport, L. I.—among them, Capt. A. OAKES SMITH, who has since been tried, convicted and escaped from the jail at Charlestown, Mass., and is now in Havana.

Nov. 29.—J. W. PINCKNEY, charged with shipping the crew of the *Augusta*, discharged.

Dec. 5.—P. C. PIERSON, charged with fitting out the ship *Brutus*, and held to bail.

Jan. 3, 1862.—MORGAN FREDERICKS, Captain of the bark *Cora*, arrested at Brooklyn Navy-yard.

Sept. 18.—J. A. MOCHADO was arrested, examined and held to bail, and has since been arrested, and is now in Fort Lafayette.

Sept. 18.—Captain of the brig *Mary Francis* was arrested.

Aside from these, several arrests have been made, of which we have not the data, both in this City and others.

In August, 1861, the Marshals of Boston, Philadelphia, and New-York, met to concert plans for a more efficient effort to suppress the trade, the fruit of which has been fully apparent.

At this time, several Slave-traders, and those engaged in fitting out slavers, left this City for Havana, since which time those not arrested have made that their place of residence.

In July Mrs. WATSON left for Lisbon, arriving at which place, she was requested to make some other place her headquarters, and went to Cadiz, where her passport was taken away. She has since died, and her vessels, intended for the trade in negroes, are under embargoes. Among the vessels seized are the bark *Magaret Scott*, seized Sept. 11, 1861, and Capt. SENDOW and two mates, and the owner, SKINNER, arrested. The bark has since been condemned and sold, and SKINNER convicted and sentenced to five years' imprisonment and a fine of $1,000.

Sept. 20.—The bark *Augusta* was condemned, and afterward sold.

Nov. 18.—The bark *Augusta* was again seized.

Capt. PELETIER and three mates of the bark *Ardenas* were tried at Hayti, and sentenced each to five years' imprisonment.

The arrest of J. A. MACHADO may be considered the "last of the Mahicans," and with it the nest of Slavers in this city is completely broken up, and the trade has received a quietus which it will not recover from for the present.

The arrangements are such with our Consuls abroad that no American vessel can fit out at a foreign port, and certainly they have poor encouragement here.

The Seward-Lyons Treaty has so defined the nature of any partial fitting out for Slavers, that partial outfiters can no longer expect to succeed.

THE AMERICAN LEGATION IN CHINA.—The London and China *Telegraph* learns from its correspondents that Mr. BURLINGAME lately applied to the Chinese Government for a site whereon to establish the American Consulate, urging his claim to similar privileges with France and England. He was informed in reply that he had come to Peking in a manner different from that of those two nations, and could not have a site granted to him, but that he should have every assistance in renting a building suitable for the American Legation.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—[illegible] "Aunt Fanny," authoress of the Night-Cap stories, has written a book for grown people, they will naturally be very wroth and indignant. We rather apprehend that the door of that lady's residence will be besieged by clamorous crowds in short frocks and jackets, remonstrating, both in sorrow and in anger, against such an act of secession on her part. They will, perhaps, send in petitions, as constituents do to Congressmen, and if these petitions are disregarded, peremptory demands may follow. We fear that "Aunt Fanny" will be compelled to return to her allegiance by sheer force of arms—outreaching childish arms—whose mute appeals she cannot resist, though she do the threatenings of clenched little fists. Certainly in the success she has achieved in *The Wife's Stratagem*—published by the APPLETONS—there is temptation enough to make an ordinary woman dismiss children and night-caps forever, and busy herself with the heads of adult audiences. The book is not so strategical as the title would indicate. All the plot can be told in a few words, all the stratagem laid bare in a sentence. A pretty little wife—whose husband, in consequence of the wicked secession of the South, and the non-payment by the chivalry of debts due to Northern mudsills, stood on the verge of bankruptcy, in morals as well as in means, and began to manifest an alarming fondness for broiled bones, deviled crabs, whisky punches and other strong inventions of the enemy—hit upon the expedient of starting a literary society, which should meet regularly to read and discuss papers and stories written by the members. The plan worked to a charm, and we behold the young husband surrendering his latchkey and resolutely turning his back on the devil and all his crabs. The stories written and read at these meetings form the staple of the book. Throughout it is pleasant and piquant. Written in the same sprightly vein which made the Night-Cap stories so charming to both old and young, and with uncommon grace of diction, we can heartily recommend Aunt FANNIE'S book to all who desire to spend a few of the spare hours of the approaching long Winter evenings pleasantly and profitably.

—America has produced a great many wonderful things in its way, but it never yet has produced a perfect TUPPER. But we have a very near approach to one in the author of *Intuitions and Summaries of Thought*—published by WILLIAM VEAZIE, of Boston. He says undisputed things in the same solemn way that the author of "Proverbial Philosophy" does. Two volumes are filled with paragraphs on nearly every conceivable subject. It would be rather difficult for any man to say so much without saying something good—but our author nearly surmounts that difficulty. True, he occasionally makes a slight mistake, and admits an original idea, well expressed, and worthy of being garnered up in memory—but the proportion these exceptional few bear to those which are utterly common-place and chaffy is about as a kernel of wheat to a bushel of bran. The author says his volumes are the result of an early habit of "jotting down from time to time, as occasions served and circumstance permitted, impressions deemed worthy to be noted." This habit is certainly a commendable one in any individual, but, like many other good habits, it may be carried so far as to become a bad one. BACON advises a man to carry a pencil in his pocket, and write down the thoughts of the moment, but he says nothing about printing them. If it suddenly occurs to a man that the sun is a luminous object, and a great convenience to the greater part of creation, though rather a bore to owls, there is no valid reason why he should not "put it down," or make a "demnition note" of it, as Mr. Mantilini might say. But before summarizing the thought, or intuition, for the benefit of the public, it would be well to consider whether the same idea would not naturally occur to all reflective minds, and whether some philosopher of a more ancient school had not before expressed it in terser and more forcible words than any he could employ. Latitude in an author is not an unpardonable offence; longitude, too, may be forgiven, but platitude—never.

—Army correspondents are emphatically the historians of the war, if not a part of the war itself. Though our armies move never so swiftly and silently, the "special" glides along with them—clouds of "our owns" followed MCCLELLAN to the Peninsula, and however skillfully he avoided meeting the enemy, he could not dodge them; BUELL could not escape them at the West. They are, in fact, becoming quite as necessary to the physical and moral well being of the soldiers as surgeons, chaplains and ambulances. A General scarcely considers himself well appointed unless he has a score or so of correspondents with his corps, to note down his heroism in the field and his gentlemanly demeanor and soldierly bearing in the tent, to criticise his movements and make clear to him his own plans and combinations, vague and shadowy before. In the day of battle, with note-book and pencil in hand, he rides fearlessly in the van—bullets may rain around him, but he bears a charmed life. Shot and shell are to him trifles somewhat lighter than air. In rapid advances and brisk retreats he is equally eminent. Should a bullet bring its billet to any particular General, relieving him of command, "our own" would order *White Surrey* to be saddled, without the least hesitation or misgiving, and himself lead the soldiers to the fray. There is no peril that can appal the army correspondent, no enterprise he is not ready and willing to undertake. And now one of them has written a book—*The Siege of Richmond*—published by GEO. W. CHILDS, of Philadelphia. The story of the Peninsula campaign is well, and, in the main, truthfully told, though we detect occasional inaccuracies. It is written by one JOEL COOK, an "army special" of the Philadelphia *Press*, and is prefaced with an introduction by BENSON J. LOSSING.

—Mr. SPURGEON has his admirers in this country as well as in England. These will be glad to learn that a seventh series of his sermons is published by SHELDEN & Co. If the popularity and fertility of the great Latter Day preacher continues to the end, the series will very likely be multiplied to seventy times seven. That all the "Spurgeon Sermons" will be republished in this country we have not a doubt, since several of them have been translated for the aborigines of New-Zealand—a people who are fastidious as theologians, however far from nice they are in serving up friends as side dishes at table—and the sermon that would edify the cannibal mind should be well calculated to reach and interest the impenitent American heart.

—The name of JACOB ABBOTT, in the youthful mind, must be nearly and imperishably associated with sugar-coated pills and jellies that contain medicines in sweet disguise. Children think he is telling them pleasant stories, when all the while they are reading history. Volume fourth of his American History, published by GOULD & LINCOLN, [illegible] Colonies occupy the [illegible]. Mr. ABBOTT tells the leading events [illegible] the history of our just now distracted [illegible] in a [illegible] and intelligible manner, well adapted to the comprehension of the young readers for whom it is written. The history is almost as interesting as the other Mr. ABBOTT'S history of NAPOLEON, and much more truthful.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

Total Destruction of a Large Iron Works Establishment, a Church and a Number of Other Buildings.

Estimated Loss a Quarter of a Million of Dollars.

An Insurance Watchman Buried Under the Ruins—Several Persons Seriously Injured.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a large five-story manufactory, situated on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets, which, spreading with terrible rapidity, despite the most vigorous exertions of the firemen, soon enveloped the entire building in flames, and thence communicated to the adjoining buildings. When the roof and walls of the structure, where the fire originated, fell, the roof and steeple of the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, a large stone edifice on the southwest corner of Greene and West Houston streets, caught fire, and although by this time there were at least a dozen streams of water playing upon it from steam and hand engines, the flames very soon spread rapidly all over the church, defying the earnest and well-meant efforts of the hardy firemen to stay the terrible conflagration. The old stone church, which for years—how many we know not—has stood there in the centre of vice and crime, a monument of virtue, and always with open doors, inviting the citizen and the stranger to come within, was at length compelled to succumb to the fiery element. It is now nothing but a heap of smouldering ruins. The parsonage also, No. 147 Greene-street, a three-story brick building, adjoining the church, occupied by the Pastor, Rev. JAMES HARPER, was consumed, nothing being left except the bare walls.

The following is a list of the losses and insurances, so far as we have been able to ascertain them. Yesterday being Sunday, it was of course impossible to obtain information with that degree of accuracy, or to that extent, which might have been done upon any other day of the week.

ON WEST HOUSTON-STREET.

No. 35, first floor and a room on the second floor, were occupied by SANFORD, HARROUN & Co., printers. Their loss is estimated at about $8,000, believed to be fully insured. No. 37, first floor, was occupied by the Wright Silver-Plating Company. Their loss is very heavy, but it is believed they are fully insured in City Companies. No. 33, first floor, was occupied by E. W. SIMONS, as a hoop-skirt clasp manufactory. His loss is over $6,000, upon stock and machinery. He is insured for $4,000 in the Pacific and other City Insurance Companies. Room No. 39, on the first floor, and also the basement, were occupied by the Messrs. ALTHAUSE SONS. This firm also occupied the third floors of Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 West Houston-street, as a manufactory for various kinds of iron utensils and apparatus. For some time past they have been engaged in filling a Government contract for the construction of a large number of gun carriages and other things, which are required to be made of iron for the use of the army. Their loss on stock and machinery is very heavy, and probably will not fall far short of $50,000. They are insured for $27,000 in the following Companies, viz.: The New-York Fire and Marine, the New-York Equitable, Security, Citizens', and one other City Company. The second floor was occupied by a number of tenants, as follows: Rooms Nos. 1 and 2 by JOSEPH THORNE, manufacturer of machine needles. His loss is over $1,000; believed to be fully insured. Mr. A. CARR, manufacturer of brass cocks, occupied Room No. 4, on this floor; his loss is large, but is believed to be fully insured; it is known that he has an insurance of $3,000 in two City Companies. Room No. 5, on the second floor, was occupied by the "Elastic Fibrous Cork Company." Their loss is perhaps $6,000—insured for $2,000 in the Kings County Insurance Company. Mr. R. PIEHATKZET lost all his tools, which were in the latter room. He is insured for $150 in the Kings County Insurance Company. Messrs. SANFORD, HARROUN & Co. occupied Rooms Nos. 6 and 7, and have there lost considerable amount of stock and fixtures. Mr. J. D. SMITH, brass finisher, was the occupant of Room No. 8. His loss is about $1,000, and is uninsured. The third floor of the entire building—which included Nos. 33, 35, 37 and 39 West Houston-street, and also Nos. 146 and 148 Greene-street—was occupied by the Messrs. ALTHAUSE SONS. The fourth was occupied by the Magic Ruffle Company. Their loss is about $10,000; supposed to be partly insured. Mr. A. MEYERS, hoop-skirt manufacturer, occupied the fifth floor. His loss is over $6,000, and it is reported that he is wholly insured.

The building, of which we have thus given the occupants and their losses so far as possible, was on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets. It extended 100 feet on Houston, and about 125 feet on Greene-street, was five stories in height, and was owned by the Althause Estate. It was totally destroyed; nothing remained standing last night except a small portion of the wall on Houston-street and one of the chimneys. The fire is believed to have originated in this building on the Greene-street side. The estimated loss upon the building alone is $80,000. It was insured for $75,000 in the following Companies, viz.: Empire City, Home, Mercantile, City, Liverpool and London, Firemen's, Relief, United States, Fulton, Brooklyn, Rutgers, Mechanics and Traders', Broadway, and Jersey City Insurance Companies.

The building No. 31 West Houston (unoccupied) was damaged by the falling of the wall of the main building upon the roof, to the amount of $2,000. No. 31 is said to be fully insured.

ON GREENE-STREET.

No. 144 Greene-street, a four-story building, was occupied by T. C. BANKS, brass finisher, on the first floor. His loss is about $4,000; insured for $2,900 in the Williamsburgh City Insurance Company. The three upper floors were occupied by Messrs. TABER & PLACE, and known as the Rubia Mills. Their loss will amount to over $7,000; said to be fully insured. Mr. D. SMART, marble finisher, occupied a room on the second floor; his loss is over $2,000; partially insured in City Companies. This building also belonged to the Althause estate. It was totally destroyed. The estimated loss thereon is about $15,000. It was insured for $10,000 in the Eagle and Manhattan Insurance Companies.

No. 142 Greene-street was a four story dwelling house, unoccupied. It was damaged to the amount of $2,000, and is said to be insured.

No. 140, a three story dwelling house, occupied by J. M. FARNHAM, CHAS. H. BALCOM and E. MILLS. The furniture of the occupants was very much damaged, so much so as to involve almost a total loss. It is reported that they were wholly uninsured. This building is also owned by the Althause estate. It was damaged to the amount of $600; insured for $7,000 in the Broadway and Citizens' Insurance Companies.

The Second Associate Presbyterian Church, situated on the southwest corner of Greene and West Houston streets, was entirely destroyed; nothing remains but the bare walls. The loss upon this is estimated at over $30,000. It was insured for $10,000 in the Importers' and Traders', and one or two other Insurance Companies.

No. 147 Greene-street, a three-story brick dwelling-house, owned by the Presbyterian Church above named, and immediately adjoining it, occupied by the pastor, Rev. Mr. HARPER, was totally destroyed. The Rev. gentleman, it is said, had an insurance on his furniture for $1,000 in the Jersey City Insurance Company.

No. 145, a dwelling-house, owned and occupied by ANNA MILLS, was damaged to the amount of $1,000; she is insured for $4,000 in the Lorillard Insurance Company. The loss on her furniture will be about $700; insured for $2,500 in the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford.

No. 143 is a boarding-house and lager-bier saloon, kept by S. NOETZLY; loss $400; no insurance. This building is owned by Mr. J. STOUVENAL. It was damaged to the amount of about $400; insured for $5,000 in the Pacific and other Insurance Companies. The buildings Nos. 30, 32 and 34 West Houston-street were several times on fire, but the firemen and Police, with commendable alacrity, extinguished the flames, thereby preventing the fire from spreading to other buildings.

This fire, when at its height, is said by old and experienced firemen to have been one of the most grand and imposing spectacles which has been witnessed in this City for many years past. The coals and cinders flew in various directions, and about 2 o'clock A. M., the roof of the church corner of Canal and Greene streets—half a dozen blocks off—caught fire, as did also the roofs of houses Nos. 37, 72, 78 and 79 Wooster, and No. 73 Greene-streets. But for the prompt efforts of [illegible], these buildings would doubtless have shared the fate of those above enumerated.

About the time the walls of the main building fell in on the Houston-street side, an insurance watchman, named THEODORE MANGUM, was observed within the building, and as nothing has been seen or heard of him since, it is thought he was buried beneath the burning ruins. His family, who reside in Williamsburgh, became alarmed at his absence yesterday, and several of his relatives, aided by the police and firemen, were engaged all day yesterday in searching for his remains, but, up to a late hour last evening, they had not been recovered.

Councilman HEALY was severely injured upon the head by falling bricks, and taken by the Police to the New-York Hospital. Several others are reported more or less injured, and were conveyed by the Police to their respective residences.

Fine Arts.

EXHIBITION OF THE ARTIST'S FUND SOCIETY.—The artists of this friendly and admirable association open their third annual Exhibition to-day, at the Gallery of the Fine Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway. There was a private view of the collection Saturday evening, when the artists were present to entertain, with frank hospitality, their many friends. The principal feast was of course the pictures, among which were many fine specimens by Church, Kensett, Hennessy, Eastman, Johnston, Bierstadt, Gifford, Boughton, Gignoux, and the other leading representatives of the modern school of landscape and *genre*. We have rarely seen a finer show of cabinet subjects. The pictures thus liberally contributed, will of course be sold for the benefit of the fund. But the interest of the Exhibition is not limited to the pleasant contemplation of these free-will offerings. The Society has succeeded in borrowing from wealthy collectors an assortment of the best works of art in the Metropolis, and the result is an exhibition which exceeds in general interest and intrinsic value any exhibition that has preceded it. Those who would know what American artists have accomplished, may here do so. It is indeed an opportunity which no one should neglect, for it may not occur again. In addition to choice pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, and our first living American artists, there are several fine specimens of foreign works from the collection of WM. H. WEBB, Esq.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE LATE STRIKE AT THE GAS WORKS—[illegible]ING, ASSAULTS, &c.—The recent strike of the Irish laborers employed on the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of Fourteenth-street, East River, for higher wages, has resulted in their discharge and the employment of Germans by the Gas Company. This enraged the strikers, and many of them have determined not to submit quietly, and on Saturday evening a few of the disaffected men collected at the Gas Works, evidently bent on mischief. Soon afterwards, as GEORGE CLINE and JAMES EGAN were closing their work to go home, they were set upon and terribly beaten. CLINE was struck on the brow with a hammer and EGAN had his skull fractured by a blow from a bar of iron in the hands of one of the rioters. HENRY MORROW and TIMOTHY SULLIVAN were arrested by the Eighteenth Ward Police, charged with being the persons who inflicted the violence. They were taken before Justice KELLY and committed to answer the charge of assault and battery and rioting.

ROBBERY BY A BLIND MAN.—JOHN MCGUIRE, a nurse in the United States Army, applied for lodgings at a miserable crib on the Points, on Saturday night, and slept in the same bed with THOMAS SULLIVAN, a blind man. During the night, SULLIVAN stealthily left his couch, and rifled the pockets of his bed-fellow, taking therefrom $48 in money, some papers, &c. He also stole the clothes of MCGUIRE, thus compelling the poor fellow, as a matter of necessity, to remain in bed. In the emergency he screamed for help, and Officer KENNEDY, of the Sixth Ward, was soon on the spot. After hearing the victim's story, he arrested SULLIVAN, who protested his innocence, but a thorough search of his person brought to light $45 of the money, which was found concealed in one of his shoes. The accused was taken before Justice BRENNAN, and locked up for trial. MCGUIRE, the complainant, was sent to the House of Detention as a witness.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A CLERGYMAN.—On Saturday evening Rev. R. RICHARD KIRK, while walking up Broadway with his wife, fell to the pavement, corner of Washington-place. He was removed to the drug store under the New-York Hotel, in a state of insensibility. A physician was called, but his services were of little avail, as death ensued shortly afterward. Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body, at No. 151 East Tenth-street, and a *post-mortem* examination, made by Dr. GEORGE B. BOUTON, showed that disease of the heart was the cause of death. Deceased was a Presbyterian clergyman, and lived in Adams, Jefferson County, N. Y. He was 46 years of age, and a native of Vermont. The reverend gentleman had been complaining for two years, and had traveled extensively for the benefit of his health.

THE RECENT SHOOTING OF A CITIZEN BY A POLICEMAN.—MARTIN WATERS, the young man who was shot by Policeman JOHN RIORDON, of the Sixth Precinct, during an altercation between them at the porter house No. 2 Centre-street, a week since, is pronounced out of danger by the Hospital Surgeon who has charge of him. A motion to bail RIORDON was made on Saturday to Justice BRENNAN, but the matter was postponed till to-day. It is probable the prisoner will be liberated on giving bonds in $3,000 to answer a charge of shooting with intent to kill. Capt. DOWLING has preferred charges against RIORDON before the Police Commissioners, and the trial will take place during the present week.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY ASSEMBLY.—[OFFICIAL.]—The following is the official vote for Assemblymen, as declared by the Kings County Board of Canvassers:

ASSEMBLY.

First District.			
John Paulding, D.	2,452	Philip S. Crook, R.	1,812
Scattering	6		
Second District.			
Bernard Hughes, D.	1,747	Henry A. Bowen, R.	861
Edwin O. Perrin, D.	1,073	Marquis D. Moore, R.	271
Scattering	5		
Third District.			
Sam. E. Johnson, D.	2,298	Wm. W. Thomas, R.	1,768
Scattering	33		
Fourth District.			
James Darcy, D.	2,456	Peter Graham, R.	1,503
Scattering	28		
Fifth District.			
Theop. C. Callicot, D.	3,084	Chas. L. Benedict, R.	2,575
Scattering	9		
Sixth District.			
H. C. Bosswell, D.	1,975	Samuel T. Maddox, R.	1,774
Scattering	15		
Seventh District.			
Charles P. Leslie, D.	3,102	Edgar McMullen, R.	2,729
Scattering	19		

A SAD AFFAIR AT EAST NEW-YORK—A SOLDIER ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—About 9 o'clock, on Friday night, Sergeant ELISHA M. SNOW, attached to Company G, Twenty-first Regiemnt, of Maine, now quartered in the East New-York Barracks, met with his death under circumstances of a very painful character. The deceased, while sitting with Capt. HEWITT and First Lieut. COPELAND, all of the same company, in their quarters, directed the attention of the Captain to a pistol which Second Lieut. HOBBS had purchased the same afternoon. The pistol was taken from the shelf where it had been placed by the Lieutenant, who was temporarily absent on duty at the time, and shown to the Captain, who commenced to examine it, and while so doing the pistol exploded, the ball entering Sergeant SNOW'S upper jaw, on the left side, entering the brain, where it lodged. He was immediately conveyed to the regimental hospital, where he was attended by the surgeon. He lingered until 3 o'clock, Saturday morning, when he died. Coroner NORRIS held an inquest, and the jury, after hearing all the evidence, brought in the following verdict: "That Sergeant ELISHA M. SNOW came to his death by being accidentally shot by a pistol in the hands of Capt. MARCUS L. HEWITT; that the same was purely accidental, and the said MARCUS L. HEWITT is hereby exhonorated from all blame." The body has been taken in charge by the company, to be forwarded to his friends in Maine. Deceased was 28 years of age.

PRESENT TO A SURGEON.—The friends of Dr. J. M. HOMISTON, Surgeon of the Brooklyn Fourteenth Regiment, are about perfecting arrangements to present him with a testimonial of their esteem, and in acknowledgment of his faithful services on the battle-field. The testimonial consists of a Maltese Cross of gold, upon which is inserted the name of Bull Run, Manassas, South Mountain and Antietam, the chief battles at which he was present. The cross is beautifully and appropriately ornamented.

SENTENCES IN THE KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.—The following persons heretofore convict-

...ed in Kings County Court of Sessions, were severally sentenced on Saturday: MARY SULLIVAN, for picking the pocket of Mrs. BOKER, was sentenced to State Prison for two years; CHARLES SMITH and STEPHEN HENRY were sentenced to State Prison for two years each, for passing counterfeit money; JOHN KILEY, for burglary, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment; CHRISTIAN WALTER, for aggravated assault, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—FRIDAY, Nov. 15, 1862, }
1 o'clock P. M. }

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, in the chair, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Dayton, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, and Farley.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR THE MAYOR.

The private Secretary of His Honor the Mayor was here announced by the Sergeant-at-Arms, who presented the following message, viz.:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862. }

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I hereby nominate Elliott C. Cowdin, Esq., for Street Commissioner of this City.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The question being taken on the confirmation of such nomination,

The same was lost on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Hall, Chipp, Dayton and Allen—5.

Negative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Aldermen Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole and Farley—8.

PETITION.

By Alderman Boole—

Petition of the German Dispensary of the City of New-York for a donation.

Which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Smith—

Resolved, That the carriage-way of Coenties-slip, from the northerly line of Front-street to South-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and at the expense of the City; and be it further

Resolved, that for the purpose of securing the immediate completion of said improvement, the owners of property in said part of said Slip be and they are hereby authorized to undertake and complete the same at their own expense, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that for the expense so incurred by said owners, the City will reimburse them to the extent of cost of an equal quantity of pavement under the contract for the paving of South-street, from Whitehall to Oliver-street, and that the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant for said reimbursement in favor of such person or persons as may be entitled to receive the same upon a certificate from said Department that said work has been satisfactorily completed.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, it is the duty, as it has been the custom, of the City to express, through its Councils, its appreciation of eminent public worth, whether signalized in the pursuits of peace, or in the more arduous and responsible duties of the battle-field; and

Whereas, General McClellan, the recent Commander of the Army of the Potomac, having been relieved of the command of said army, by order of the President of the United States, and being now temporarily a resident of an adjoining State, it is a fit and proper occasion to give expression to its estimation of his character and conduct; that the Common Council of this City, having in view the services rendered to his country by this distinguished commander since the commencement of this deplorable rebellion, among which services may be instanced his having, by his superior generalship and masterly tactics, on two occasions saved the National Capital from hostile invasion; and

Whereas, Assured that the citizens of the Metropolis are anxious to give a warm and hospitable welcome to a soldier who has so won their affections; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on National Affairs be directed to wait upon General McClellan, at his residence, in Trenton, and offer to him the hospitalities of the City, requesting him to select some early day to receive his loyal fellow-citizens in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, and that said Committee be and are hereby empowered to make such arrangements for carrying the same into effect as may seem to them necessary and proper.

Alderman Boole moved to amend such resolution by striking out the words "wait on," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "correspond with."

Which was carried.

And the preamble and resolution, as amended, was adopted by the following vote viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, and Farley—11.

Negative—Aldermen Hall and Dayton—2.

By Alderman Frear—

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and are hereby directed to lay a crosswalk immediately in Thirty-seventh-street, between Tenth and Eleventh-avenues, opposite the Public School.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Hall—

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to Edward F. Carey to place a sign in front of his premises in Pike Slip.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Dayton—

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he hereby is requested to communicate to this Board his opinion, whether the Corporation or any citizen aggrieved on the premises, has any legal redress against the persons engaged in laying the track of the so-called Seventh-avenue Railroad, for injuries to the pavements of the avenues and streets traversed by the said railroad, or for obstruction to such avenues or streets caused by the laying of the said railroad, and to whom belong the trap blocks and other paving materials which have been removed for the purpose of laying the said track, and upon whom or upon what authority rests the duty of removing from the streets the block-paving materials and rubbish left therein by the builders of the said road, and who is liable for the expenses of such removal.

Which was adopted.

REPORT.

The Committee on National Affairs presented the following report, in favor of accepting the offer of the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to furnish gratuitously a piece of ground, in Calvary Cemetery, for the interment of deceased Catholic soldiers, viz.:

The Committee on National Affairs, to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolution, authorizing and directing your Committee "to select a suitable location in one of the Cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, to be provided and set apart exclusively as a burial place for the remains of such of the volunteers from the City of New-York as shall have lost their lives in fighting for the suppression of the present rebellion of the southern States against the Government of the United States, the ground so to be selected to be placed at the disposal of the relations or friends of such deceased soldiers, without any fee or compensation," respectfully

REPORT,

That a subject of so much importance, and so intimately connected with the credit of the City authorities, who, in addition to providing pecuniarily for the wives and families of our noble volunteers, while absent from their homes, battling for the integrity of the Union, should make provision for furnishing a final resting place for the remains of the citizens of this Metropolis who may have lost their lives in upholding its honor while contending for the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of the inestimable blessings and advantages of the free government transmitted to us from the fathers of the Republic, received, as it merited, the immediate attention of the Committee, who at once, upon being entrusted with the supposed wishes of the City authorities, as indicated in the preamble and resolution, caused an examination of the various cemeteries located in the vicinity of this City to be made, and had conferences with the proprietors or agents of nearly, if not quite all, the burial places of any celebrity, with a view of making the intended selection.

The price asked by the owners or agents of the various cemeteries were singularly alike—all being willing, in view of the patriotic object to which it was intended to devote the ground, to make a reduction of twenty per cent. in the customary price per lot, and it only remained with your Committee to select the one the most eligibly located, and easiest of access from this City. The committee finally concluded to accept the proposal of the Trustees of the Cypress Hills Cemetery, to dispose of two hundred lots, located in one of the most elevated and commanding sections of the Cemetery, at the sum of eighty dollars per lot—amounting in the aggregate to sixteen thousand dollars—and had a report prepared for presentation to the Board, in favor of making the purchase, when the following was received from the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery, through their Secretary, Dennis Carolin, Esq.:

OFFICE OF CALVARY CEMETERY, }
NO. 266 MULBERRY-ST., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1862. }

Alderman Terence Farley, Chairman of the Committee on National Affairs:

DEAR SIR: I have been directed by the Board of Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral, to submit to you the following extract from the minutes of their meeting, held June 4, 1862:

"Resolved, That this Board gratuitously tender to the Committee on National Affairs, of the New-York Common Council, a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of this City during the war. The Committee of Calvary Cemetery is hereby empowered to make all necessary arrangements to carry the resolution into effect."

I shall call on you personally in relation to the necessary details of this matter.

Very respectfully yours,
D. CAROLIN, Secretary.

This truly patriotic and public spirited offer of the Trustees of St. Patrick's Cathedral to furnish *gratis* "a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetery for the interment of Catholic soldiers," necessarily occasioned an alteration in the intentions of your Committee, while it but partially accomplished the object sought to be attained. It will be seen that the ground offered is exclusively intended for the interment of "Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals of this City during the war"; it being a peculiar tenet in the doctrine of Catholics that none but Christians of their own faith shall be buried in ground "consecrated" for burial purposes. This, at least, in the present instance, is to be regretted, as your Committee, and no doubt the entire community, would desire to see but one resting-place set apart for the remains of all from this City, who sacrifice their lives on the altar of their country, during the present struggle for its existence as a nation; yet when it is also peculiarly a stringent point of the doctrine of the Catholics, that all who die in their faith must be buried in ground set apart and "consecrated" for that express purpose alone, it will be seen that no alternative was left your Committee, other than to accept the offer in the spirit in which it was so generously made,—a proper appreciation of the sensitiveness, may prejudices, if you will, of this patriotic and truly national denomination of Christians, forming, as it does, a numerous, influential and conservative element in our City, precludes, on the part of your Committee, any different recommendation.

Apart from the above, and in accepting this generous offer, your Committee have also another object in view. They hope to incite to emulation some other of the proprietors of the many cemeteries in the vicinity of this City, by which a generous rivalry will be created, each endeavoring to outdo the other in paying honor to the remains of the defenders of a common country. Your Committee feel justified in saying that the great City of New-York will not be unmindful of the claims of any corporation so public-spirited as to follow the example set by the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery, by gratuitously furnishing ground sufficient for the interment of all deceased soldiers from this City, out of the Catholic persuasion. The erection of a suitable monument by the City of New-York, designed to commemorate the fame of those whose memory such a structure would be erected to perpetuate, while it would meet the hearty approval of our entire community, would add materially to the value and attractiveness of any cemetery in which it would be located, and would no doubt amply repay the value of the ground.

Your Committee trust to be enabled to report, at an early day, the proffer of a plot of ground, suitable for the purposes intended, with all the necessary details connected with the erection of the proposed monument. For the present, they will conclude by presenting for your consideration the following resolution, and respectfully, yet earnestly recommending its adoption:

Resolved, That the Common Council gratefully accept the offer made by the Trustees of Saint Patrick's Cathedral, to furnish gratuitously to the city "a piece of ground in Calvary Cemetry, to be used for the interment of such Catholic soldiers as may die in the hospitals of this city during the war;" and that the Comptroller be, and he is hereby authorized and directed, on behalf of the city, to receive the tender so generously made, by causing the necessary conveyance to be properly executed.

TERENCE FARLEY, }
A. H. KEECH, }
HENRY SMITH, } Committee
PETER MITCHELL, } on
IRA A. ALLEN, } National Affairs.
CHAS. J. CHIPP, }

Alderman Farley moved that the report be adopted, and the resolutions attached thereto adopted.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the report be printed at length in all the newspapers employed by the Corporation.

Which was carried on a division by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—12.

Negative—Alderman Dayton—1.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comtroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Chas. H. Coe for the sum of eight hundred and sixty-four dollars and thirty-nine cents, being amount paid in error on bulkhead property owned by Mr. Coe, the same not being liable to taxation.

Which was carried.

Alderman Mitchell moved a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in adopting said resolution.

Which was carried on a division, viz.:

Affirmative—Almermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Farley—11.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of James Clark, to be released from payment of a certain assessment on lot, situated on the southeast corner of Duane-street and Washington-street.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Farley moved that the Committee on Roads be discharged from the further consideration of report of same Committe of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the sidewalks of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged a space of four feet wide, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that when the Board adjourn it do so to meet on Monday, the Seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock, M.

Which was carried.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen in amending resolution of Board of Aldermen relative to opening certain streets, except as far as relates to the opening of Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets, the opening of which the Committee recommend be not concurred in.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen originally reported resolutions that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open the street authorized by the act, chapter four hundred and sixty-six of the statutes of one thousand eight hundred and sixty, as amended by the act of the present year, chapter one hundred and seventy-six; also, that the Counsel to the Corporation take the necessary legal proceedings to open Ninety-second-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; Ninety-third-street, from the Fourth to the Fifth-avenue; Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; and also Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

In Board of Councilmen, August fourth, on recommendation of the Committee on Street Openings, the same was concurred in, so far as relates to the matter of opening Madison-avenue, from Forty-second to Eighty-sixth streets; also, in that part of Ninety-second and Ninety-third streets, lying between Eighth-avenue and Bloomingdale-road; also, in the matter of opening Ninety-fourth-street, from the Third-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River; also, in the matter of Ninety-fifth-street, where not already opened, from the Fifth avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River.

The Committee on Roads of the Board of Aldermen now recommend a concurrence with the Board of Councilmen, except so far as regards the opening of Madison-avenue, and as to that the Committee recommend that said avenue be not opened.

The action of the Board of Councilmen was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Reed, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—9.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas J. Horton, Acting Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for rent and repairs to premises occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two, as a temporary location.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Hall, Reed, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Farley—10.

On motion the Board then adjourned, and the President announced that the Board stood adjourned until next Monday, the seventeenth instant, at twelve o'clock M.

D. T. VALENTINE, Clerk.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 15, 1862.

$85,000 U.S.6s, '81.Reg.103	100 Harlem R. P....s30 47
90,000 U. S. 6s '81..Cou.103⅛	100 do.......... 47
25,000 U. S. 5s, '74.Cou. 91⅛	200 do.......... 47⅜
500 U. S. 6s, '81 Oregon W.L. ½ y'ly.101	100 do.........s30 47⅜
70,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes.....104	100 Reading Railroad... 75⅛
1,000 N. C. St. 6s...... 70	200 do.........s60 75⅛
5,000 Va. St. 6s........ 63	300 do.........b30 75¾
10,000 Missouri St. 6s... 51⅛	46 Stonington R. R....105
10,000 do.......... 51¼	700 Mich. Central R..... 88⅛
4,000 La. State 6s...... 64	1000 do.......... 88⅜
3,000 Erie R. 4th M. B. 99⅞	50 do.........b30 88⅜
5,000 do.......... 99⅛	500 do.........b30 88⅝
4,000 Erie R. 5th M. B. 99	50 do.........s60 88¼
10,000 B.,N.Y.&E.1st M. 98⅛	50 Pitts. Ft. W. & C.... 50
10,000 Hud. R.3d M......101¼	100 do.........s30 50
1,000 Hud. R. B. C. B. 96	50 do.......... 50⅛
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. B....106	100 Del. L. & West......117
1,500 do..........106¼	150 Mich.So. & N.I.R.. 39⅛
2,000 A.&T.H. 2d m.pf. 75	250 do.......... 39⅛
1,000 Alt. &T.H.In. bds.56	400 do.......... 39⅝
15,000 Ch.&N.W. 2d m....30	50 do.........b30 39⅞
2,000 Tol. & W. 2d m.. 80	100 do.........s10 39⅞
2,000 Gal.&Chic.1stEx.110	1,200 M.So.&N.I.G.S.. 83⅛
2,000 Gal. & Chic.2d m.108	400 do.........b30 83¼
1,000 Clev.&Tol.s f. bd.103	100 do.........s60 83
1,000 P.,Ft.W&C.3d m. 91⅛	50 do.........s15 83⅝
2,000 Det.M.&Tol.1st m. 98	100 do.......... 83⅛
15 Bank of Commerce. 97⅛	15 Panama R..........155
20 Canton Co......... 18	10 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip... 76¾
105 Pac. Mail St. Co....119	500 do.......... 76⅜
100 do.........s60 119	300 do.......... 76⅜
100 do..........119¼	100 do.........s10 76⅞
200 N. Y. Cent. R.......103	100 do.......... 76⅛
100 do.........b10.103¼	100 do.........s60 76⅛
100 do.........b10.103⅜	200 Clev. & Pittsb. R... 41
100 do..........103¼	50 do.......... 40⅝
250 Erie Railway....s60 61⅛	300 do.......... 40⅜
100 do.......... 61⅜	100 Gal. & Chi. R....s30 82
700 do.......... 61⅜	100 do.........s60 81⅞
300 do.........b30 61⅝	200 do.........b60 82⅝
200 do.........b30 61⅞	100 do.......... 82⅞
100 do.........s10 61⅛	100 do.........s30 82¼
100 do.........s60 61	200 do.........b10 82⅛
300 Erie R. Pref....... 89⅛	150 do.......... 82
200 do.......... 89⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R...s30 67⅛
400 do.........b30 90	100 do.......... 67⅛
50 Hudson R. R....b30 74¾	100 do.........s60 67⅛
100 do.......... 74⅛	200 do.........b30 68
150 do.........s60 74	100 do.........s10 67¾
100 Harlem R. R....... 19	400 do.......... 67¾
700 do.......... 19¼	100 Chic. & R. I. R..... 80⅜
200 do.........b30 19⅛	50 do.......... 80⅝
33 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 32	150 do.........s10 80⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pref..b30 11¾	150 do.........s30 80⅛
25 do.......... 11⅛	200 do.......... 80⅛
	100 do.........b10 80⅛
	350 Chic., Bur. & Q. R.. 85

SECOND BOARD.

$14,500 U.S. 6s, '81.Cou.103⅝	600 Erie R. Pref........ 89⅛
11,000 U.S. 6s, '81..Reg.103	20 Hudson Riv. R..... 74¾
7,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C.. 98	50 do.........s30 74¾
5,000 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes.....104⅛	100 do.......... 74⅛
2,000 N. Y. Central 6s..105⅛	50 do.........s60 74⅛
15,000 P.,Ft.W&C.2d M. 91	50 do.........b60 75
1,000 Mich. So. S.F.B.104⅛	300 Reading R. R.....b60 75⅛
500 Ill. C. R Bonds.106	300 M. S. & N.I. G. S.. 83
2,000 do..........107	400 do.........s30 82¾
500 American Gold...132	400 M. So. & N. I. R.... 39⅛
2,000 do..........131⅞	200 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip.. 76¼
100,000 do..........131⅞	100 do.........b30 76⅜
40 Bank of Commerce. 97⅛	50 Cleve. & Pitts. R... 40⅛
20 Manhattan Bank....129	200 do.........s30 40
200 Mich. Cen. R...b30 88⅛	400 do.......... 40
150 do.......... 88	100 Gal. & Chic. R...... 81¾
150 Del. & Hud. Cl. Co 117	200 do.........b30 81⅛
50 Pa. Mail St. Co....119¼	100 do.........s60 81
100 do.........s60.118⅛	100 Clev. & Tol. R...... 67
50 do.........b30.119⅛	1000 do.........b30 67¼
50 N. Y. Central R....103	100 do.......... 67
150 do..........102⅞	200 do.........s30 66⅛
50 do.........s30.102⅛	100 Chic. & R. I. R..s30 79⅛
200 Erie Railway....... 61⅛	200 do.......... 80
200 do.........s30 61⅛	50 Pitts., F. W. & C.... 61
400 do.......... 61½	50 Mil. & P. Du C. R.. 32⅛
300 do.........b30 61⅛	200 do.......... 33
	150 Nor. & Wor. R...... 72

MONDAY, Nov. 17—A. M.

The sealed offers for $13,420,550 United States Treasury Bonds, 7.30 ℘ cents., two years to run from 1st October last, will be opened and canvassed by the Secretary of the Treasury at noon to-day, at the Department in Washington. The amount of bids which went from this City by mail on Saturday evening, and to which additions will probably be made by New-York parties in person, to-day, will no doubt, we have reason to suppose, exceed the sum total asked for by the Secretary In consequence of the facility afforded by the telegraph of changing the amount and rate of bidding to the last hour, the Assistant Treasurer at New-York has deemed it improper to communicate to the Press, in advance, the sum of preliminary security, or earnest-money, left with him to the close of the mail on Saturday, and with the perfect fairness of this decision we have no reason to complain. As stated in our Sunday edition, opinions continued to differ widely in Wall-Street to the close of the day, as to the whole range and probable successful average of the offers made from this City; nor was it known what minimum rate the Secretary may be inclined to accept, provided the whole amount is not bid for within a close approximation of the current market price of the same Stock. The range of bidding talked of, was from 102½ to 104 ℘ cent., the last figure being the price at which about $150,000 of the Bonds were bought up at the Stock Exchange, and the counters of the Money Brokers, on Saturday. The weight of opinion appeared to be that no offer below 103 ℘ cent. will prove successful in the general competition, or acceptable to the Secretary. But as one or more large combination offers were made up—one, at least—on a printed invitation extensively circulated here and throughout the States of New-York and New-England—on the assurance that the best rate for the takers would, if possible, be made, it would scarcely be safe to assume that a lower figure may not be successful, if the Secretary should deem it best to close out the entire balance of this very desirable issue.

The circumstances preceeding this award of Public Stock, have not been as favorable as they should have been, partly in consequence of the acceptance by the Secretary of $10,000,000 on deposit at 5 per cent., 15 days notice, in anticipation of the proceeds of the Loan. The step, by whomsoever suggested or advised, was an unfortunate one, in this, that it gave a most plausible pretext, and in the estimation of some parties imposed the necessity of a sharp, as well as sudden and wholly unlooked for turn in the money market on the very eve of the award of the Loan; and this while nearly the entire sum borrowed still remains in the Sub-Treasury. We dare say that Mr. CHASE anticipated no such effect, and we are quite sure that he, as well as many other financial authorities, was deceived and surprised as to the available surplus Currency of the United States idle in the New-York Banks at the time he accepted this deposit, in place of substituting his own United States Notes, which he could have done, though in larger denominations than he desired to use while the smaller Notes are being printed and sealed. We learn that he has since directed the preparation of a large amount of $1,000 Notes, and these will be ready in a few days, if they are not already so, for any emergency, here or elsewhere. Should he thus encroach upon the reserve of small Notes, which he designed to hold until they can be prepared for the special use of the Army, he will have only to exchange or withdraw a portion of the $1,000 denomination when the others are made ready. The entire authority of $300,000,000 is not exhausted, according to our last advices, by at least $80,000,000, to which $20,000,000 will be added as the remaining outstanding Custom-house Notes are taken in for Duties and canceled. Of this $80,000,000, the sum of $50,000,000 will be held, probably in $1,000 and $500 Notes, to be used in returning any portion of the temporary Deposits made with the Treasury in 4@5 ℘ cent. interest.

Another inference used against the price of the present Loan, last week, was a rumor, wholly unauthorized, as far as we have been able to know, by anything that the Secretary has said or done or intimated as a pledge on the subject, that his financial policy and plans are to be suddenly reversed, or radically changed, in the direction of the curtailment of United States Notes, and the public sale in the open market of his Stocks for the best price they will bring *in State Bank Currency, equally irredeemable in Gold, with his own Circulation*, and in no sense likely to return to a Specie basis until after the close of the War. The suggestion itself, is both untimely and impracticable, and if urged upon the Government by Bank officials, it is simply impertinent. The fact that the experience of the last week has demonstrated *that nineteen-twentieths of the National Circulation is so widely diffused through the loyal States of the North and West, and is so closely held and appreciated by the People, that ten millions of United States Notes could not be scraped together in the City of New-York without temporarily convulsing the Money Market*, sufficiently refutes the theory of a redundant National Currency, and renders the idea of a change of policy by its sudden curtailment or withdrawal, an absurdity. On the other hand, the fact thus made patent will not be lost upon the Secretary, or upon Congress, to whom he will be much more likely to submit the question of an increased issue of United States Notes to answer the call of business, than to recommend its withdrawal, at a season when there is no available surplus of State Bank Currency, if it were even desirable to substitute it in the disbursements of the Government.

Equally unfounded, we believe, is the intimation that the Secretary will attempt to make war upon the banking system of the loyal States, by taxing their Circulation, unless registered at the Treasury of the United States, on the pledge of Government Stock. That he may again submit his plan of Banking, as an independent system, with a pledge of certain advantages to all local circulation registered under it, is possible. But to the insidious and mischief-making advice, such as appears of late in the editorial columns of the New-York *Herald*, that he should tax out of existence, or else subject to the support and control of the National Government, the State Bank system, thereby raising a direct and irritating issue with the rights and legislation of the loyal States, pending a bloody War, to which they are daily making vast sacrifices of men and money, he will *not*, we apprehend, listen for a moment.

A second organization for active business in the New-York Stock Exchange market, independent of the present Stock Exchange Board of Brokers, was resolved upon on Saturday evening, by a meeting of gentlemen friendly disposed to the movement, at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. The meeting embraced a representation from the leading Exchange and Money Brokers in Wall-street, besides the outside operators on the Stock Exchange, the most substantial of whom, in point of private wealth and respectability, took a leading part in the preliminary proceedings. Several members of firms already represented in the old Board were also present, one of whom, Mr. LEONARD W. JEROME, presided. Mr. HENRY CLEWES, of LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co., acted as Secretary. The report of a Committee, previously named at an informal conference on the subject, was made by the Chairman. The first step to the proposed organization was recommended to be the careful and discriminating selection of a Board of Managers, to consist, primarily, of nine members, to be named at the present meeting, who are to select, with a judicious view to their responsibility and usefulness, sixteen colleagues, out of all the names presented in the next four or five days, for membership in the new organization. And these twenty-five are to constitute the NEW BOARD, until they pass upon all the other names or applications presented for membership. The meeting, after adopting this plan of preliminary organization, adjourned to Friday evening next, 21st instant; first, however, upon a careful canvass of names, approving the following as the Board or Committee of nine: Mr. EDWARD A. CORRY, Mr. WILLIAM G. READ, of Read, Drexel & Co.; Mr. HENRY CLEWES, of Livermore, Clewes & Co.; Mr. A. G. JEROME, of A. G. Jerome & Son; Mr. EDWARD B. WESLEY, Mr. GEORGE A. OSGOOD, Mr. A. C. BUSH, Mr. T. C. DURANT, and Mr. HENRY A. STONE, of H. A. Stone & Son. The understanding appears to be that the constitution and rules will be directed to the most liberal transaction of business, something after the plan of the New-York Corn and Produce Exchange, practically open to the public, but having due care to the good conduct and promptness of the members of the organization. Of course the success of this independent undertaking, the want of which has been more oppressively felt since the heavy and important increase in the Public Stocks and Treasury Funds of the United States, and the recent large extension of the area of speculation and investment in other Stocks and Bonds, will very materially, if not wholly, depend upon the liberality, coupled with a due regard to order and responsibility, of the organization at the outset. For the present, we have only to add that the dignified and deliberate proceedings on Saturday evening gave promise of a substantial public good.

The New-York Stock Exchange, old Board, on Saturday forenoon, after due discussion, restored the original order of last Winter, permitting cash and time dealings in American Gold Coin and United States Notes, of the first issue, employed at the Custom-house in the payment of Duties, as a substitute for Coin. The argument was that the thirty days' experiment of exclusion had failed of the good which was intended to be accomplished in repressing speculation in Gold, by reason of the absence of coöperation by Banks and other Money lenders upon Gold. It was also intimated that commissions had not only been diverted from the Board to outside Brokers in Bullion, the number of whom have recently increased, but that Gold is regularly called up and speculated in every afternoon in the outside room on William-street, where many of the members of the Board are in the practice of attending and operating. The principle of dealing in Gold at the regular Stock Exchange Board, whose official quotations and lists of sales are published to the whole country twice a day, was still warmly condemned as detrimental to the Public Credit, and damaging to the stability of business in Foreign Exchange and the Import and Export trade, by a number of members opposed to the reversal of the recent decision, but on the final question, they were outvoted, we understand, two or three to one, and Gold and Custom-house Notes were again called at the afternoon Board, and large sales of the former reported on the printed list.

The Foreign Trade at and from New-York the past week was active in the line of Exports, both of ordinary Domestic Produce and in Bullion, of which about a million and a quarter went to Europe on Saturday. The Import entries partially improved over the previous week, though still moderate. The Customs improved to $995,000. The price of United States Customhouse Notes at the close of the week is 125¼ ℘ cent.; Gold 132 ℘ cent., against 131⅞ at the close of the previous week; Exchange on London 146 ℘ cent. The market for Money is 6@7 ℘ cent., as against 4@6 ℘ cent. the week before. The largest demand was on Thursday and Friday. At the close the supply was easy at 6 ℘ cent., as the rule to the Brokers, with exceptions as high as 7 and as low as 5 ℘ cent. The Merchant demand for Money continues moderate, and out of town buyers of prime paper are making rather easier terms than the current rates for Money at Bank. The balance in the Sub-Treasury is $16,526,000, as against $17,474,000 at the close of the previous week. The sudden turn in the market has also brought in considerable sums from New-England for the purchase of Stocks. The adverse effect of the change upon the speculative Railway Shares and Bonds, however, was only partially recovered from at the close of the week. The last dealings of Saturday left off steady, with indications of a better demand after the pending negotiation at Washington is determined. The following was the general

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ℘ ct. Stock of U. S. of '61	103¾@103@103½
New-York Central	103¾@101¾@102¾
New-York and Erie	63⅜@59@61⅞
Erie Preferred Shares	89½@87@88¾
Rock Island	81¾@78@80
Michigan Guaranteed	84¾@80¾@82¾
Michigan Southern	42@37⅛@39¾
Michigan Central	89¼@85¾@87¾
Toledo	68¼@65¾@66¾
Galena	84@79¾@81¾
Illinois Central	79¾@74@76
Panama	155@155
Pacific Mail	118¾@122@116@119¼ ex div.
Missouris	52½@50¾@51¼
Tennessees	53¾@53¼@52¾@53⅜
Hudson River	74⅛@72@74
Harlem Preferred	48½@46@47¾
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	41@42@38@40

Taking Erie Common Stock as the standard of speculation in the Railway Shares, the extreme depression of the week, compared with the previous Saturday, is 4 ℘ cent., and the recovery 2@2½ ℘ cent., leaving a difference against the market, growing out of the disturbance of Money affairs, of 1½@2 ℘ cent., applicable to nearly the whole list. The Government Stocks and Panama Railway were exceptions to the general decline. The former closed in demand on the Coupon Stock of 1881, and the 7.30 ℘ cent. Treasury Bonds. The Pacific Mail, while fluctuating violently, ultimately left off higher than the week before. The following bids on Saturday for the Railway Mortgages show an ultimate decline of only about 1 ℘ cent. The difference at one time was much higher on some of the Western descriptions. The demand is less general than for a month or two past, judged by the smaller catalogue of Bonds bid for:

N. Y. Cen. 7s, con. '76	113	Chi. & N. W. Assented	56
Erie firsts, '68	115	Chi. & N. W. seconds	30
Erie seconds, '79	110	Del. Lack. & West. 1sts.	111
Erie fourths, '80	99⅛	Del. Lack. & West. 2ds.	109
Erie fifths, '88	99	Tol. & Wab. firsts	97⅛
Hudson 2ds, s. f. '85	111⅛	Tol. & Wab. seconds	80¼
Hudson thirds, '75	101¼	Mil. & P. du Chien 1sts.	103⅛
Hudson, con., '67	96	Gal. & Chi. firsts	108
Harlem firsts, '69–'73	109⅛	Gal. & Chi. firsts, ext'd	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c.' 69–72	109	Gal. & Chi. seconds	108
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	116	Chi. & R. I. firsts	109
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	91	Clev. & Tol. s. f.	102¾
Mch. So. & N. Ind. s. f. 7 ℘ c	103	N. J. Cen. firsts, '70	110
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75	106	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1sts.	104⅛
St. Louis Alt. & T. H. 1sts	97	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2ds	91¼
T. H. & A. 2ds pref.	75	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3ds	69⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1sts., 2d se	22	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths	70⅛

The following were the bids on Saturday for the City Bank Shares:

Merchants'	102	Chatham	84
Union	105	Irving	76
America	114	Grocers'	88
Phœnix	103	Shoe & Leather	101
Merchants' Exchange	94	St. Nicholas	92
Commerce	97¼	Marine	125
Mercantile	115	Importers' & Traders'	101
Pacific	130	Park	117

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railway for the month of October, 1862,

were	$910,985 22
Earnings October, 1861	719,354 03
Increase	$191,631 19

This result is what we intimated it would probably be in our last weekly review, although a much larger gain was rumored on the Street and copied by some of our cotemporaries.

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $2,265,564, against $1,812,784 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,215,610, against $3,282,119 same week in 1861. The Export of Specie is $1,894,000.

The tables of the Foreign Trade at New-York, published a few weeks since, make the Import entries, exclusive of Specie, for nine months of the calendar year:

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$137,511,000
Add seven weeks since 1st October	20,445,666
Total to date, 1862	$157,956,666
Against same time, 1861	112,629,123
Increase since Jan 1	$45,327,543

The same tables make the Export Clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 1862	$107,187,000
Add seven weeks since 1st October	28,708,473
Total to date, 1862	$135,895,473
Against same time, 1861	117,742,798
Increase since Jan. 1	$18,152,675

The Exports of Specie from

Jan. 1 to Sept. 30 were	$43,844,000
Add since 1st October	9,662,000
Total to date, 1862	$53,506,000
Against same time, 1861	3,283,000
Increase since Jan. 1	$50,223,000

The Stock Exchange Board, on Saturday, admitted Mr. BEVERLY ROBINSON, Jr., now with Messrs. SEYTON & WAINWRIGHT, to membership. Mr. GEORGE R. PENDLETON, recently admitted to membership, has taken an office at No. 39 William-street, for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds.

We are requested to state that Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWES & Co. and Messrs. THOMPSON BROTHERS will receive orders for the 7.30 ℘ cents. to be awarded to-day, up to about 10 o'clock this morning, to be transmitted by telegraph to their representatives now at Washington, who will not file their last bids until a few moments before noon, the hour of opening.

Attention is directed to the advertisement of the Galena and Chicago Company, inviting proposals for the sale to the Company's Sinking Fund of any part of $41,000, first or second mortgage bonds. The offers should be filed with Messrs. VERMILYE & Co., No. 44 Wall-street, by noon on the 21st inst.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 15, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 31 bbls. Ashes, 46,148 bbls. Flour, 301 bbls. and 751 bags Corn Meal, 119,756 bushels Wheat, 71,168 bushels Corn, 11,793 bushels Barley, 43,244 bushels Oats, 770 bushels Malt, 3,821 pkgs. Provisions, and 1,221 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day were light, at $8 37½ for Pots, and $9 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse this morning, 412 bbls., including 244 bbls. Pots and 168 bbls. Pearls.

BARK—Sales in Philadelphia during the week, 70 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $36 50@$37 ℘ ton, mostly at the latter rate, at which figure it is now firmly held.

COFFEE—Sales 2,650 bags Rio, part at 31½c.; 550 bags Maracaibo at 32c.; 75 bags Costa Rica at 32c., and 50 bags St. Domingo at equal to 29c. ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Sales were reported to-day of 3,800 bales at 66c.@66½c. for Middlings, ℘ ℔.; showing a decidedly firmer market.

FISH—Dry Cod and Pickled Mackerel have been in good demand, at full prices. Smoked Herring have been more freely offered and purchased at 30c.@32c. for Scaled, and 20c.@24c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been plenty and heavy to-day; prices declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl. The reported sales since our last add up 14,750 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 65@$5 75; poor to choice extra State at $5 90@$6 30, chiefly at $5 95@$6 10; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 65@$5 75; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $5 95@$6 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 70@$6 85 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 65	@$5 75
Extra State	5 90	@ 6 30
Superfine Western	5 65	@ 5 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	5 95	@ 6 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 70	@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade brands	6 90	@ 7 25
Extra Genesee	6 40	@ 8 50
Interior to Choice Extra Missouri	6 45	@ 8 00

Southern Flour is in less demand, at previous rates; sales 1,650 bbls., at $6 50@$6 90 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7@$8 50 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is depressed. Sales 600 bbls. Extra, at $5 95@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $4 25@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $3 70 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 900 bbls.

FRUIT—The demand has been mainly for Raisins at $4@$4 10 for Layer, and $3 85@$3 90 for Bunch, ℘ box; Currants, 12c.@12½c. ℘ ℔.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after, and has declined 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel. The reported sales since our last add up 143,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 50@$1 55; Amber Western, at $1 42@$1 46; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 37@$1 41; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 31@$1 34; Milwaukee Club, at $1 20@$1 30; Chicago Spring, at $1 16@$1 23; White State, at $1 55; Amber State at $1 42@$1 43, and White Kentucky at $1 60 ℘ bushel. Corn is depressed and cheaper; sales, since our last, 124,000 bushels, at 66c.@71c., closing at 69c. for shipping Mixed Western; 64c.@68c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 58c.@63c. for unsound; 71c.@72c. for Yellow Western, ℘ bushel. Rye is quiet at 80c.@90c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 1,400 bushels. Oats are in less demand, including Canada, at 67c.@69c.; Western, at 67c.@69c.; and State, at 68c.@70c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues in fair request, at $1 48@$1 56 ℘ bushel. Sales 3,700 bushels.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,700 bales, at 14¾c.@15c. ℘ yard.

HAY—North River is in good request for shipment and home use at 65c.@80c. ℘ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—Are in fair demand, at from 18c.@25c. for ordinary to very choice New, ℘ ℔.

HIDES—Receipts have been fair, and sales less extensive, during the past week. Prices steady. Week's receipts, 59,220 Hides; sales, 49,400 Hides, including, according to WEIZEL & WEIDEMEYER, 18,000 Buenos Ayres, 21@22¾ ℔s., at 27½c.@28c., cash, usual selection; 2,100 California, 22@23 ℔s., at 27c., cash, usual selection; 2,000 California Kips, 10 ℔s., at 22½c., cash, usual selection; 6,400 Rio Grande, 21@21½ ℔s., part at 25c., cash, usual selection; 7,000 Orinoco, 20@21 ℔s., at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,200 Mexican, 20 ℔s., on private terms; 7,500 Pernambuco, dry salted, 28@30 ℔s., at 19c.@19½c., 6 months, usual selection; 400 Maracaibo, dry salted, 32 ℔s., on private terms; 300 wet salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 ℔s., on private terms; 2,500 wet salted New-Orleans, 25 ℔s., on private terms; 5,000 City Slaughter, 55@75 ℔s., at 9½c.@10c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 1,000 Country Slaughter, 70@75 ℔s., on private terms. Stock in importers' and speculators' hands, 221,700 dry Hides, 8,800 wet salted Hides, and 500 bales East India Hides.

IRON—Pig has been in good request, including Scotch at $32 50@$33 50, and No. 1 American at $31 50@$32 50 ℘ ton. The Philadelphia *North American*, of this morning, says: "The market for Pig Metal is firm but quiet at the advance; most holders, having sold up, are not disposed to operate. The only transactions we hear of are 2,000@3,000 tons Anthracite No. 1, mostly at $30@$31, usual terms, and a few small lots at $30@$32 for the three numbers, on time. In Manufactured Iron there is an active business doing at fully former rates, the mills being generally full of orders and prices tending upward."

LEAD—Sales in Philadelphia, during the week, include 3,600 pigs Galena at $8 25, cash, ℘ 100 ℔s.

LEATHER—The movements in this line, during the week, Messrs H. D. BULL & Co., review thus: "*Hemlock Sole*—In the market for this description we have but little variation to report, the demand continuing active and rates advancing. A number of Eastern buyers have been in the market and quite a large business has been done on orders from Eastern, Western and State dealers, and the aggregate of sales is fully up to the average of the past month. We note a further advance of 1@1½c. in rates, with every prospect of still higher prices, many of the trade being of the opinion that 30c. will be realized before the year is out for Buenos Ayres middle and heavy. From the tanneries the receipts are increasing, as is usually the case just before the close of Canal navigation, but they are still insufficient to meet the requirements of buyers, and the stock of old Leather continues to decrease. For the first time in the history of the business, most of the transactions, from the purchase of the Hides to the sale of the Boots and Shoes to the retail dealers, are made for cash, and consequently their prevails a healthier tone in all the ramifications of the trade. Oak Sole continues in active request at firm prices, with a very meagre supply on hand. Rough Upper remains in good inquiry at unchanged prices. We quote: Oak slaughter and salted, good light, 29c.@31c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good middle, 30c.@32c.; Oak slaughter and salted, good heavy, 30c.@32c.; Oak light cropped, good, 33c.@37c.; Oak middle cropped, good, 33c.@37c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, &c., good light, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, California, good middle, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, California, good heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. damaged, all weights, 22c.@24c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. poor, all weights, 15c.@17c.; Hemlock, slaughter, in rough, 26c.@28c.; Oak, slaughter, in rough, 30c.@33c. ℘ ℔., on 6 months' credit."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,250 bbls., at $12 75@$12 87½, closing at $12 87½ for Mess, and $11 37½@$11 50 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are quiet, at 7¼c.@7½c. for Hams, and 4c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ ℔. Bacon continues in fair request at 8½c.@9½c. ℘ ℔.; sales 530 boxes. Lard favors buyers; sales 2,500 tcs. and bbls., at 9½c.@10¼c. ℘ ℔. Beef is less active at drooping rates. Sales since our last 185 bbls. at $13 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 for Plain Mess ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams, $17@$17 50, ℘ bbl. Butter continues in brisk demand at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@25c. for common to choice State ℘ ℔. Cheese continues in good request, at 9c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

RICE—Sales 320 bags East India at $7@$7 25 ℘ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Has been in fair demand at steady rates.

SALTPETRE—Sales here and in Boston 400 bags, part at 15c., and 1,800 bags Nitrate Soda at 5¼c.@5½c., cash, ℘ ℔.

SEEDS—Clover has been in fair demand at 10¼c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.; 3,500 bushels found buyers in Philadelphia during the week, at $6@$6 25 ℘ bushel, mostly at the latter rate, at which figure it is wanted for prime; also 400 bags recleaned sold on terms kept private. Timothy rules quiet at $1 87½@$2 25 ℘ bushel. Flaxseed continues scarce, and is held above the views of buyers. Calcutta Linseed command $3 40@$3 45 ℘ bushel.

SKINS—Deer have been actively sought after. Sales 5,000 ℔s. Central American, 1,500 ℔s. Honduras, and 15,000 ℔s. Sisal, all on private terms. The market for Goat remains active at constantly improving prices. The stock is very meagre and prospective receipts light. We note the arrival of 179 bales Curacoa, ex *Mauricio*, which found ready sale at 40c. cash. Most of the other transactions of the week have been from second hands at an advance of 2½c.@5c. over previous sales.

SUGARS—Sales to-day, 1,800 hhds., at 10½c.@12¼c. for New-Orleans; and 10c.@10¼c. for Cuba; also, 1,650 boxes Havana, at 10½c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

TALLOW—Sales, 70,000 ℔s., at 11¼c.@11½c. ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales, 500 bbls., at 36½c.@37c. ℘ gallon.

WOOL—The demand has been fair during the past week, for desirable lots of domestic and foreign, at uniform prices. The reported sales include 120,000 ℔s. Domestic Fleece and Pulled, at prices ranging from 57c.@67c.; with 100 bales unwashed Mediterranean, at 25c.@35c. ℘ ℔. The Boston *Commercial Bulletin* of this morning, says: "The Wool market is very firm, and the recent heavy export demand and prospect of increased home consumption have materially advanced prices and stimulated speculative transactions. Our New-England manufacturers are now turning their attention and machinery almost exclusively to fabrics of this material, and new woolen mills are being erected at North Berwick, Me., and other eligible points. Capital is seeking investment in this branch of industry; and with the price of domestic Pulled and Fleece ranging from 60c.@70c., our agricultural friends are hastening to avail themselves of the splendid profits to be realized in the business of wool-growing." The week's sale of Wool in Boston comprise 700,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece and Pulled, at 60c.@70c., and 1,270 bales foreign at full prices, ℘ ℔. In Philadelphia, sales have been made during the week of 180,000 ℔s. domestic, within the range of 65c.@70c. for the low and medium grades; 70c.@76c. for Tub, and 60c.@65c. for fine Fleece, cash, ℘ ℔.

FREIGHTS—Exhibit more activity and firmness to-day. For Liverpool—Flour, 2,600 bbls., at 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 15,000 bushels, at 8½d.@9d.; Corn, 7,000 bushels, at 8½d. ℘ bushel; Hops, 150 bales, at 3-16d. ℘ ℔. For Glasgow—Flour, 1,100 bbls., at 3s.@3s. 6d. ℘ bbl. For Bristol—Wheat, 14,000 bushels, at 11½d. ℘ bushel. For London—Flour, 500 bbls., by an American vessel, at 2s. 7½d., and 5,000 bbls. by foreign vessels, at 3s. 1½d.@3s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels, in bulk and bags, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For Belfast—a British bark, with Grain, at 10½d. ℘ bushel. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British bark, 443 tons, to Bristol, at 30s.; a British ship, 1,219 tons, to Penarth Roads for orders to a port in Bristol Channel, 24,000 Wheat, 11d., full conditions; British bark to Gloucester, Wheat, 10½d.; a Prussian bark, 310 tons, to Cork for orders, 17,000 Wheat, in bulk and shipper's bags, or if to a direct port, 11½d.; a Prussian bark to Antwerp, 35s. ℘ ton; a Prussian brig, 220 tons, to Oporto, 12,000 Wheat, 13½d., in bulk and shipper's bags; a British brig, 183 tons, to Gibraltar, Alcohol, 5c.; a bark, 415 tons, to Malaga, Heavy Pipe Staves, $56, and home from Malaga, $1,500, or if from Sicily, $2,500; a Norwegian brig, 290 tons, to Genoa, Tobacco and Rum, £890; a Swedish bark, 322 tons, to Marseilles, £950; a Norwegian ship, 561 tons, to Liverpool, Provisions, 37s. 6d.; five ships from Chincha Islands to Falmouth for orders, Guano, £3 15s.; a schooner, 150 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,400; a British brig, 151 tons, to St. Kitts, thence to Sombrero and back to Philadelphia, $2,500; one, 171 tons, to Mansanilla and back, $2,300; a schooner, 160 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,400; a British brig, 216 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Sugar, 47c.; a British ship, 703 tons, and a British bark, 356 tons, to Liverpool; a Norwegian bark, 365 tons, to London; a bark, 629 tons, to Shanghai, a British brig, 207 tons, and a schooner, 246 tons, to Pernambuco and back, on private terms.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Non-enumerated causes—Nos. 4, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68. Enumerated causes—Nos. 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. 3227, 3140, 3265, 3269, 3307, 3309, 3312, 3319, 3321, 3331, 3337, 3339, 3341, 3345, 3347, 3349, 3353, 3355, 3357, 3359. *Part II.*—Nos. 3742, 3382, 2938, 696, 2072, 2850, 3482, 3744, 3746, 3748, 3750, 3752, 3754, 3758, 3760, 3762, 3764, 3768, 3770, 3774.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 297, 218, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 449, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 477, 2713, 2901, 987, 995, 2977, 2993, 2981, 2969, 315, 3001, 3003, 3005, 3007, 3009. *Part II.*—Nos. 1856, 1854, 2568, 3068, 562, 120, 978, 2596, 2598, 2600, 2602, 2604.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1680, 1424, 704, 430, 615, 1558, 1564, 1614, 1615, 1616, 1617, 1618, 1357, 1161, 1436. *Part II.*—Nos. 1312, 1434, 1514, 1410, 1442, 410, 1586, 1600½, 1601½, 1603, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1613.

The New-York Times.
NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Norma.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—No Rest for the Wicked.
WALLACK'S—Clandestine Marriage.
WINTER GARDEN—The Fairy Circle—Prince Dolcoroso—The Irish Tiger.
NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Golden Egg.
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE—No. 659 Broadway—Banvard's Sea of Gallilee.
HOPE CHAPEL—Tirrell's California.
GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—Fildeo.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Esquimaux Family—Com. Nutt Colored Tropical Fish, and other Curiosities, at all hours—Pauvrette, or Under the Snow, Afternoon and Evening.
GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway—Black Blunders.
PALACE OF MUSIC—Campbell's Minstrels.

☞ Revenue Stamps for Checks and notes of various denominations. For sale at Times Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

President Lincoln has issued a general order enjoining a more strict observance of the Sabbath in the army and navy.

The rebel cavalry on Saturday, about five hundred strong, with artillery, made an attack upon Gen. Sturgis' supply train, as his division was crossing the Rappahannock, near Sulphur Springs. They were immediately driven off, with the loss of a number of prisoners. Our loss was only a few horses.

Gen. Burnside has issued an important general order dividing the army under his command into three grand divisions, named respectively the Right, Left and Centre Grand Divisions. The first, consisting of the Second and Ninth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Sumner; the second, consisting of the First and Sixth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Franklin, and the third, consisting of the Third and Fifth Corps, will be commanded by Gen. Hooker. In addition to these there will be a Corps of Reserve, consisting of the Eleventh Corps and such other troops as may hereafter be assigned to it, under command of Gen. Sigel. Other new and important arrangements are indicated in the order.

A dispatch to the Washington *Star*, dated Manassas, Nov. 14, says: "My latest information from Warrenton satisfies me that the time since Gen. Burnside assumed the command has been most profitably spent in perfecting the army's arrangements to worst the enemy when the grand clash of arms takes place. Everything is now in readiness for the resumption of the forward move, which I believe will recommence to-day. There were many supplies of various kinds wanted, which were delayed by the necessary change of the supplying base. They have been rapidly getting to the front for three days past, however. So I presume that in twenty-four hours, at furthest, you will learn that nearly the whole army is again upon the march for the enemy."

By the arrival at this port of the gunboat *Connecticut*, we receive our correspondence from New-Orleans to the 4th inst., furnishing interesting details of the expedition under command of Gen. Weitzel, the progress of which as far as Donaldsonville has already been chronicled. Our forces encountered the enemy in considerable strength at a place called Labadieville, and defeated them after a brisk fight, and a brilliant display of generalship on the part of Gen. Weitzel, whose official account of the affair we publish. Upward of two hundred of the enemy were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and one piece of artillery was captured. The rebels were pursued in the direction of Berwick's Bay, where Gov. Moore was supposed to be, and the probability is that the next arrival from New-Orleans will bring us still more important reports of Gen. Weitzel's operations. Gen. Butler had paid a visit of courtesy to the French war steamer *Catinet*, and the usual interchange of civilities took place on the occasion.

The officers of the gunboat *Connecticut* report that the entire coast of Texas is now in possession of the United States forces. The effect of this occupation is seen in the recent capture of numerous vessels while attempting to run the blockade. Contraband trade, through Texan ports, is now effectually choked off.

Our advices from the Southwest indicate the likelihood that a battle will be fought soon between the National forces under Gen. Grant and the rebels lately at Holly Springs, notwithstanding the retreat of the latter from that position. A dispatch, dated the 14th, states that five regiments of rebel cavalry advanced on the previous evening from Lampkin's Mills to within two miles of Holly Springs, and that skirmishing was continued for some time, during which the rebels lost six men killed and seven commissioned officers captured. The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of Friday, says: "The fact that the rebels retreated from Holly Springs without a battle, may be regarded as evidence that their force is not as large as had been represented. Advices of the 8th stated that Price had been reinforced by Pemberton, from the South, but even then they were not willing to make a stand. Gen. Grant has a formidable and excellent army—large enough, undoubtedly, to drive the rebels. Whether he will get them 'against the wall' is a question; but he will certainly sweep through the country, carrying out the plan of this particular campaign, which is an important one, and will bring forth fruits with which the country will be satisfied."

A letter, dated Mount Sterling, Ky., Nov. 10, says: "A thousand cavalry, sent here three weeks ago, could have captured a vast number of Marshall's disorganized army. Two regiments of his men deserted him at Salyersville. Marshall, with what men he has left, was at Abingdon, Va., last Saturday a week ago. A considerable cavalry force must be kept up here to scour the whole country as far as the Virginia line, and keep it quiet. The rebels have destroyed almost everything from this place clear out to the eastern line of the State, belonging to Union men; and it is not yet safe for them to return to their homes. They must be protected by an ample force, or abandon their homes forever. We have here now, beside our cavalry force, (not yet mounted,) the Ninety-second Illinois, Col. Atkins, a good regiment of infantry—a good thing for the protection of this place—but we can't catch rebels with infantry. We must have cavalry; mounted men are the only thing to catch them with, and even then they generally outrun us."

The Trenton *Gazette* denies the story that there is an unusual number of visitors arrived in that city to pay their respects to Gen. McClellan. It says: "A number of gentlemen from different parts of the State, as well as from other States, have called upon him, but the absurd reports of crowds rushing here from all directions are entirely unfounded. An inspection of the hotel registers will show that there has been no unusual number of strangers in Trenton during the week. In fact, the curiosity to see the General seems to be very limited, and a stranger visiting Trenton would not, from anything visible, imagine that there was any unusual interest manifested, or that any 'distinguished stranger' was in our midst." Gen. McClellan is expected to leave Trenton in a few days, to visit his friends in Connecticut.

The Washington *Star* of Saturday evening explains the arrest of two members of Gen. McClellan's Staff, at Trenton, by stating that they are not members of his *personal* staff, and consequently had no right to leave their places in the army to accompany Gen. McClellan to Trenton. There is a further explanation, however, from our own correspondent, which shows that the officers were guilty of using improper language.

Gen. Fremont, it is said, will be assigned to the command of the defences of the Capital. Gens. Wadsworth and Heintzelman will both take the field in a very short time.

Shortly after Capt. Dahlgren's men entered Fredericksburgh last Sunday it was discovered that there is an establishment there actively engaged in manufacturing cloth for the rebel army. Although two wagon-loads of the manufactured material were destroyed by our men, they had too much to occupy their time, or they would have stopped the operations of the concern.

GENERAL NEWS.

The steamship *Etna* passed Cape Race Saturday afternoon, with European advices four days later than those by the *Europa*. The political news is not particularly important. A slight collision is reported to have occurred between the Austrian and Italian troops on the frontiers, but quiet was soon restored. The London *Times* denies that any blame can be attached to England in reference to the pirate *Alabama*, but the *Daily News* takes an opposite view. Mr. Bright has written a letter applauding President Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Cotton was still on the advance in the Liverpool market. Breadstuffs and Provisions were dull. Consol for money 93½.

The British steamship *Talisman*, Capt. Russell, arrived at this port last evening, from Kingston, Jamaica, 6th inst., and Port-au-Prince the 8th, with merchandise and passengers consigned to Messrs. Walden & Booth.

Between 12 and 1 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a large five-story brick building situated on the southeast corner of West Houston and Greene streets, which resulted not only in the complete destruction of that building, but of some ten or twelve others, including the Second Associate Presbyterian Church, located on the opposite corner. The estimated damage is about $250,000. An insurance watchman was buried under the burning ruins, and several other persons were seriously injured. A full account will be found in another column.

The Postmaster-General has given orders for the redemption of the postage-stamps that have been used for currency. Arrangements for carrying out this order will be perfected in a few days, on the return of Mr. Wakeman, who has been urging this matter upon the Department during his present visit to Washington.

A large meeting of prominent citizens was held at the Astor House, Saturday afternoon, for the purpose of arranging the details for a public reception of Maj.-Gen. Banks and his esteemed lady. Judge Chas. A. Peabody presided, and Cephas Brainard acted as Secretary. Addresses were made by Col. Montgomery, P. M. Wetmore, John Fitch and others, highly complimentary to Gen. Banks, and a Committee of thirty-four was agreed upon to arrange the details of the reception. This Committee appointed a Sub-Committee to wait upon the General, and ascertain his pleasure as to the time and place of reception.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock Saturday afternoon. The name of Elliott C. Cowdin, for Street Commissioner, was rejected by 8 to 5. Resolutions were adopted to invite Gen. McClellan to the City and tender him its hospitalities; to inquire of the Corporation Counsel if there is any redress to be obtained of the Seventh Avenue Railroad Company, for the damage they are doing to the City pavement, and upon whom falls the duty of removing the rubbish they are leaving along their tracks; and to accept a gift of ground in Calvary Cemetery for the burial of Catholic soldiers who may die in the hospitals here. The Board concurred in ordering the opening of some up town streets, and adjourned till noon on Monday.

The Supervisors, as County Canvassers, held their fifth meeting at noon Saturday, canvassed the returns from the Tenth, Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards, and adjourned till noon on Monday. So far the returns have proved to be unusually free of mistakes and informalities, and the work is so smooth that the Board are having an easy job of it. The figures vary only triflingly, if any, from those heretofore published, and are not likely to change a single result.

The Assembly see-saw is again balanced. John B. Dutcher, Republican, is not elected in Dutchess County, but Luther T. Dutcher, his Democratic opponent, is successful, so that the Assembly is tied.

The States which have to elect their Representatives to the next Congress, and the dates at which they usually hold their elections, are as follows: New-Hampshire, on the second Tuesday in March, 1863; Rhode Island, first Wednesday in April, 1863; Connecticut, first Monday in April, 1863; Maryland, first Wednesday in November, 1863; Kentucky, first Monday in August, 1863; California, first Thursday in September, 1863; Virginia, fourth Thursday in May, 1863; North Carolina, (time not yet specified); Tennessee, (time not yet specified.)

The St. Paul *Press* estimates the Republican and Union majority in Minnesota on Congress, at between 2,000 and 2,500. The majority for Windom in the First District cannot be less than 800, and will more probably reach 1,000. There are several of the Republican counties in this district to hear from; but, from the way the others have voted, the majority is pretty certain to be 1,000. In the Second District there is every reason to believe that the majority for Gov Donnelly will reach 1,500. The returns from all parts of the district, as they come in, only serve to swell the Governor's majority.

A terrible tragedy was perpetrated at Port Clinton, N. Y., on Oct. 31. Henry Riquartz, a hired man engaged by Mr. T. J. Kirk, took advantage of the absence of the eldest of his employer's three daughters from home, to entice the two younger girls, aged respectively fifteen and eleven years, into the barn where he was at work, and after violating their persons, strangled them to death by tying leather cords around their necks. They were found with faces swollen and discolored, and eyes starting from their sockets. On the return of the elder daughter, the villain refused to give any information regarding the girls, but seizing the first favorable opportunity, overpowered her, tied her hands and feet, and when consciousness, which she had lost in the struggle, was restored, told her that he did not desire to do her any injury, but that he only wished to prevent her from giving the alarm until he had made way with himself. As he was leaving the house for this purpose he met one of the neighbors, who had come in on some errand, told her that the girls for whom she asked were up stairs, and then going to the barn, succeeded in hanging himself before the alarm could be given. Very naturally the horrible affair created the most intense excitement in the town where it was perpetrated.

The steamer *Rhode Island*, running for some time past as a supply and dispatch vessel to Key West and New-Orleans, is to have a part of her upper works and hurricane-deck and the after-cabin on the gun-deck removed, and a heavier armament put on board, including a 100-pound rifled Parrott-gun. It will take two or three weeks to complete the work, which is now in progress at Boston. She will make an excellent cruiser, as she is a swift vessel. The British Confederate steamer *Circassian*, captured from the English and Confederates by the *Somerset*, is to run to the Gulf in place of the *Rhode Island*. She is fitting out at this port, and will be commanded by Capt. W. B. Eaton, late of the *Ethan Allen*.

Commissioner Boutwell has decided that chiropodists are liable to a license tax under section 32 of the Excise law.

A letter from the United States ship *Lancaster*, Bay of Panama, Nov. 3, says: "We have received from New-York, by way of Aspinwall, six more large guns to add to the strength of our battery. We have now a battery of twenty-four broadside 9-inch Dahlgrens, two 30-pound Parrotts, rifled, and two 11-inch pivot-guns on the spar-deck. We also received by the steamer *Ocean Queen*, from New-York, two hundred men, to be distributed through the different ships of the squadron. There are at present in this bay the United States ships *St. Marys*, *Saranac*, and flag-ship *Lancaster*. The officers and men are all well. The *Saranac* leaves here to-day. She is to cruise on the northwest coast of Mexico. The steamer *Narragansett* is at Acapulco, and the sloop-of-war *Cyane* is expected here soon."

Gen. Pope, as before announced, recently sent from St. Paul, Minn., by telegraph, the names of 324 Sioux Indians, whom a Military Commission had sentenced to death. The dispatch cost the snug little sum of $400. That amount ought to be deducted from Gen. Pope's salary. Of these 324 Indians, 304 have been sentenced to be hung, and 20 to be imprisoned. The few remaining friendly Indians, with all the squaws and papooses, are to come down to Fort Snelling immediately, in charge of Maj. Galbraith, Sioux Agent, with a sufficient force as a guard, under command of Lieut.-Col. Marshall, of the Seventh.

The official vote of Niagara County shows that Wadsworth's majority over Seymour was exactly two.

The necessity of filling up the old regiments in the field has elicited a new order from Adj't-Gen. Thomas, through the recommendation of Gov. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, by which the drafted State Militia, have the privilege of volunteering in the old regiments, either in companies or squads, under their own selected officers. This order also requires all substitutes hereafter employed to enter the old regiments on being accepted and mustered into service.

In the Court of Sessions, Saturday, Amanda Thompson, convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, was sentenced to one year in the City Prison. Wm. Brooks, convicted of an attempt at grand larceny, was sentenced to the State Prison for two years. Sentences were also passed upon four or five other persons, convicted of minor offences. The Grand Jury announced that they had finished up all the business before them, and were discharged for the term.

Henrietta Moille has recovered, in the Court of Common Pleas, $4,000 against the firm of Lord & Taylor, for an alleged false arrest and search on suspicion of being a shoplifter.

There was a further recovery in Stocks on Saturday, the market closing steady. Gold left off 132 ℔ cent.; Exchange, 146 ℔ cent. Large preliminary deposits were made with the Sub-Treasury, on account of the Loan of $13,420,560, to be awarded to-day in Washington.

Breadstuffs were generally lower, on Saturday, and less active. The movements in Provisions were less extensive. Lard was cheaper. Cotton was in brisk demand, and decidedly higher. A fair business was transacted in Hay, Hops, Hides, Leather, Coffee, Teas, Sugars, Fish, Fruit, Iron, Salt, and Tobacco at, in the main, very firm rates. Hemp, Rice, Molasses, and Naval Stores were quiet. Tallow and Whisky were less sought after. The Freight Market exhibited more activity and firmness, with 652 vessels of all classes in port.

Vast Cotton Fields in Our Hands—A Suggestion Concerning the Cotton.

In the case of the rapid march of Gen. Grant's army southward into the State of Mississippi, there is one thing observable. We have no reports of cotton burning in the pathway of his advance. It is not to be supposed that the country traversed and occupied has no cotton in it. On the contrary, we know that there is not a more fertile and favored cotton district in all the South than the northern part of Mississippi. Holly Springs and Hernando, flourishing towns now held by the United States forces, are famous depôts for Mississippi "Uplands." The region of country surrounding them is high and healthful; it is among the most populous of the interior districts of the South, being filled with enterprising, intelligent and wealthy planters, who have built railroads, traded to Memphis, and become largely liberalized by commercial influences.

Some of the guerrilla bands that were driven out of Memphis when that place was reduced by our gunboats, commenced destroying cotton as they fell back into Northern Mississippi. But the planters quickly organized, resisted and suppressed the outrages, and it is believed that the cotton in all this productive district has been saved. If it has been, scarcely less than a hundred and fifty thousand bales will be released from blockade by merely retaining the lines of the present advance of Gen. Grant's army. This, of itself, would be no inconsiderable relief of the cotton scarcity in the United States. But the national armies are not expected to pause at the points reached in Mississippi. They are pushing on rapidly toward Jackson, near the geographic centre and the Capital of the State, and will doubtless be able to occupy that place and then Vicksburgh. These points being gained and held, and the Yazoo Valley, the richest cotton region in America, in our possession, it would not be an extravagant calculation to estimate the cotton liberated and allowed to come to market at 300,000 bales. Such a realization would affect not only the cotton market of the United States, but that of Europe, and would go far to lift that dark curtain that has hung like a pall over the manufacturing districts of England and France ever since the war began.

We need not doubt the willingness of the holders of cotton to sell it, if the opportunity shall be offered. The fine rhetoric of rebel newspapers, extolling the patriotic self-sacrifice of planters who stood ready to plunge the burning brand into their fleecy possessions, as soon as the National armies came in sight, was all hyperbole. It was intended to beget the spirit it assumed to exist. But it did not. It is the uniform testimony of National officers who led the advances last Spring up the Mississippi River from New-Orleans, and down the River from Memphis toward Helena and Napoleon, when frequent bonfires of cotton stored on the bank were witnessed, that in every case the cotton was fired by rebel soldiers or guerrillas, the owners invariably protesting against, and, when they durst, resisting the destruction. In hardly an instance during the war has a planter been known to deliberately burn his own cotton.

Now that the cotton in Northern Mississippi is safe from the danger of the guerilla bands as well as from the impressment of the rebel government, it is not likely the owners will make much delay in the sale of it. Rebel nature is not different from human nature, the world over. It loves self better than it loves that impersonal thing, the public, or the country. And however heroic the Mississippian may be on the stump or in the legislative hall, or in the field of battle—being ready to die figuratively and literally for the "Confederacy"—the Mississippi planter who stays at home, ploughs, plants and gathers his cotton crop, would much rather sell it in the Memphis market and pocket the price, than see it made a bonfire of, or cast it into the vortex of a Confederate National loan.

The disposition to be made of the Cotton brought within the lines of the United States armies, is a matter of sufficient importance to have obtained far more attention from the Government than it has received. The advance of our armies into Tennessee, North Alabama and Arkansas, has released hundreds of thousands of bales of cotton from blockade, worth many millions of dollars. The rich prize has drawn a legion of speculators along in the wake of the armies, who, under the protection of the National flag, have pushed their semi-illicit trade and realized, in the aggregate, millions of dollars of profit from it. This trade has been carried on within the knowledge and with the connivance, it is alleged, of leading officers of the army, who have not scrupled to use their position and the military power in their hands to promote these private speculations, and secure a share of the plunder for themselves. That this cotton trade in the enemy's country could not thrive without the direct aid and protection of the Government is evident, because the cotton when bought could not be transported to safe points outside of the States growing it, except on railroads held and worked exclusively by the Government, and the trains conveying it could not be run save when protected by military escort. But for all this aid afforded to cotton buyers the Government gets *nothing*—the planter gets his home price under the blockade, say ten or twelve cents—and the cormorants who through our officers have used the Government and the army to prosecute their schemes, have made their millions of dollars.

Is this nefarious system to be continued, now that our armies are advancing and occupying the largest cotton producing State of the South? It should not be. If the "Confederacy" can find its interest in impressing a million bales of cotton into its service, our own Government would find its interest as well in seizing all the cotton it can reach and holding it for National purposes. Let the planters, if you please, be paid for it, as much as the speculators would pay them. The food and clothing of themselves and families depend on their getting payment. But, inasmuch as the Government liberates the cotton, protects it, and conveys it to market, it is a great wrong that private and selfish speculators should get the profits made on it, and not the National Treasury. It is strange that Mr. Chase, who has been willing to aid and encourage the experiment of growing cotton at Beaufort, S. C., on rebel land, and by the employment of recent rebel labor, has never attempted to improve the opportunity of getting cotton for the Goverment in the Southwest in a much simpler mode, wherein the profits would be sure and gigantic in amount. Might not Congress amend what is remiss in this matter?

The Loyal Men of the South and the War.—It has been common to excuse the dilatory movements of some of our Generals in the field, by supposing that they were acting in the interest and upon the advice of loyal men in the Border States. The letter written by Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee, to President Lincoln, on the 1st of September, which we copy in another column, will do something to dispel that delusion. He complains in the most emphatic terms of the conduct of Gen. Buell for permitting Bragg to enter the eastern portion of the State, and accuses him, almost in direct terms, with acting in the interest of the Southern Confederacy. The letter is couched in very strong and earnest language, and unquestionably had a good deal to do with Gen. Buell's removal from command.

In this State during the late canvas, it was frequently claimed by Gov. Seymour and his friends that a vigorous, aggressive prosecution of the war would be damaging and unwelcome to the great body of loyal men in the Southern States. A little reflection ought to satisfy every one that nothing can be more unfounded than such an impression. So long as the rebels have control in the South, the Union men are in the most deplorable condition. Their property, their peace and their lives are at the mercy of the rebel leaders—and the experince of Hamilton, of Brownlow, of Rogers, and many others who have been compelled to fly for their lives to the North, shows with what terrible and remorseless rigor they are persecuted for their devotion to the Union.

Their only hope is in the protection of the National Government, and that can be extended to them only by the active and permanent military occupation of the country. What they require, therefore, is the most prompt and energetic action on the part of our Commanding Generals,—action which shall drive the rebel forces out of their States, and then keep them out. East Tennessee was at one time nearly clear of the rebels; the Union men were delivered from the immediate pressure of persecution, and were encouraged to extend all possible aid to the Union cause. But Gen. Buell permitted the rebel armies to again gain a foothold there,—made no attempt to drive them out, but concentrated all his forces in front of Nashville, as if the defence of that city was the only point which he deemed of the slightest consequence. The Union men of East Tennessee were, in consequence of this policy on his part, again abandoned to the tender mercies of the rebels, and Gov. Johnson's letter shows what were their feelings at such a prospect.

The fact is, that no portion of our people, North or South, are more directly interested in a vigorous prosecution of the war than the Union men of the Southern States. Everything they have in the world is directly involved in the immediate issue. So long as the rebellion is left triumphant in their vicinity, so long are they at the mercy of men who know no mercy,—and who visit with relentless cruelty, adherence to the Union. We trust the appeal of Gov. Johnson will have weight with the Government, not only in the specific case referred to, but in deciding its general mode of dealing with the rebellion in the Southern States.

Destitution in the South.

There was much written in the beginning of the rebellion to show that the South would soon be starved into submission. The fact that the labor of the Gulf States was almost exclusively devoted to cotton, and that nearly all the food consumed was obtained from the Northwest, and the agricultural implements from the Eastern workshops, appeared to make a clear case of it—that with a thorough blockade of the seceded States, the rebellion would quickly die of starvation. For how could a people subsist who grew cotton only, who were not prepared to grow anything else, and who were not permitted to exchange what they had for what they wanted?

The progress of the rebellion seemed to refute most of the theories on this subject. No case has ever occurred of a rebel army starving for food, or being defeated or delayed even, in any important enterprise, from any lack in the Commissary Department. Many of the Union prisoners who were confined at different points in the South, have complained of the poor and scanty food given them, but never has there been evidence produced that rebel camps were deficient in flour or meal, or fresh or salt meat. The rebel soldiers fared well enough, whatever the rebel prisoners or the rebel people got.

The consideration of these facts without analysis of the reasons, led to a rejection of the starvation theory, and the public has not recently been tolerant of opinions adverse to the continued strength and resistance of the rebellion, based on the sufferings of the Southern people for food. But the public are likely to change once more their opinions on this subject. While the rebel States had Texas and the scarcely less prolific bayou ranges of Louisiana to draw their beeves from, there was little probability of their ever suffering for meat. And while the State of Tennessee and so much of the States of Kentucky, Missouri and Virginia yielded their corn and wheat crops to Confederate uses, there could be no scarcity of bread. All these sources of supply were undisturbed during the first year of the rebellion.

But now this is changed. Texas and Louisiana are practically cut off from the rest of the Confederacy. Kentucky and Missouri are wholly reclaimed from rebel occupancy. and Tennessee and Virginia have been too seriously disturbed in their industry to allow of the planting or gathering of crops sufficient to supply the great demand upon them. The rebels are consequently in a strait severer than they ever experienced before, and it is no unreasonable anticipation that they are on the eve of frightful destitution of food. Evidence of the coming crisis appears in every part of the South. Flour in Richmond on the 27th of this month commanded from $25 to $27 a barrel. Wheat was $4 a bushel. In Alabama, wheat sells at $5 a bushel. In Mobile, corn sells at $3 50 a bushel, and flour at $40 a barrel. The Petersburgh (Va.) *Express* says that the Pork market in that city opens at $20 a hundred. It is of no use to try to reconcile these facts with popular safety and well-being. It cannot be done. Flesh and blood cannot stand such crushing exactions. The rebel Government is powerless to make head against them, and succumbs to the monstrous prices,—its newspaper organs venting resentment in fearful maledictions on the hard-hearted speculators who are grinding the hearts out of the people. The appeal for mercy and liberality to the families of men who are away fighting the battles of the Confederacy makes no impression on the cormorants who are holding a high carnival over the necessities and miseries of the community. In the midst of all this exaction, denunciation and destitution, their arises the cry of fearful demoralization at Richmond. The city is patrolled at night by bands of desperadoes who strike and plunder at will. Neither property nor life is safe. The spirit abroad is savage and satanic.

These various signs are but the premonitions of a coming storm. They are proofs of a destitution more severe and alarming than even the Opposition Press of the South has admitted to exist. The destitute have become helpless and depraved, and they have resolved to take what they need; and the number who are so bold and strong as to undertake to right themselves is great enough to bring Richmond under terror. The next three months of Winter in the South will be full of exciting events, and may, in a manner far different from what we have ever expected, end the war, and fill the land with horrors.

How to Protect New-York Harbor.—We are glad to see that active measures are about to be taken by our Government to put this harbor in a complete state of defence. We do not share the alarm of many on this subject, for we do not believe that any rebel rams are building, either at the South or in England, sufficiently seaworthy to reach this City, or powerful enough to pass our defences if they should reach it. Nevertheless, precautions against such a visitation are always wise, and we shall be very glad to see them provided.

But we trust the Government will bear in mind that the best of all preparations against an enemy is to *give him enough to do at home*. The best way to defend New-York is to take Charleston, Savannah and Mobile. This ought to have been done long ago. But it *must* be done now. We have abundant means of every kind. We have a fleet of iron-clad vessels, just ready for active service, which can pass or silence every fort by which any of these places are defended,—and we can spare from our armies detachments large enough to engage successfully any force which the rebels can gather for their protection. Their capture will put an end to the clandestine commerce by which the South has hitherto been supplied with arms and munitions of war, and silence all cavil as to the efficiency of the blockade.

Still it will be wise to take all needful measures to stop any vessels that may possibly attempt to enter our harbor. We need more and heavier guns upon our forts. We need armed rafts or gunboats that can withstand anything that may attempt to come up the channel. By the way, why cannot the *Savannah*, which now lies in the East River, and is used as a school-ship, be sent down to the Bay, and be prepared for immediate service there? It need not interrupt her present employment, while she would add essentially to the security of the harbor.

Sentence of Another Slave-Trader.

American participation in the Slave-trade has received another severe blow, in the condemnation of Albert Horn, guilty of fitting out the slave steamer *City of Norfolk*, to five years' imprisonment. All the efforts to save him from this disgraceful doom, on the score of previous respectability, and his only indirect connection with the transportation of the slaves, proved of no avail. He receives the penalty prescribed by law.

Who can say that under President Lincoln's Administration we are not making some sort of moral progress, the war to the contrary notwithstanding? It was just a year ago this month that Gordon was convicted and sentenced to death. We all remember what a sensation it created. It was something new under the American sun, and sounded quite like "a story from the land of dreams." Even good men were bewildered. Marshals had so long connived at the departure of suspicious vessels; prosecuting attorneys had been so lax in their efforts to obtain conviction of the parties taken in the crime; juries had been so open to sophistication, and to mercenary influence; and judges had been so prone to stick on techinalities, that the public had come to believe that there was something morally impossible in the enforcement of the statutes against the Slave-trade. Not since the trade had revived had there been an instance of capital punishment; and this was fairly attributed to the contamination wrought upon the Northern mind by the change which Southern sentiment had undergone in respect to Slavery—transferring the institution from a curse into a blessing, from a moral evil into a moral good. If Slavery was the divine thing the South had lately discovered it to be, it was difficult to see why the African Slave-trade was worthy of the terrible penalties affixed to it by the statutes of forty years ago. Active movements were made in Congress for the repeal of these laws, and the standing argument was that they were impracticable. And yet what a delusion it has all proved, under the new dispensation of officers at Washington. Gordon was convicted, and, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary, was hung by the neck until he was dead. Other trials have taken place, and convictions have uniformly followed where the crime was clearly made out. In no single department of criminal justice during the last year has guilt been so closely followed up and so uniformly punished, when fixed, as within the scope of these same Anti-Slave-trade laws, which were before considered little else than a dead letter on the statute book. These laws are the very laws of all others which American scoundrels are now most inclined to respect. New-York, which, under the old order of things, was fast becoming the recognized seat of the Slave-trading interest on this continent, is now the last spot where any business connected therewith can safely be transacted.

A similar change has taken place in respect to the use of our National flag by the Slave-traders. Previous to the present Administration, that flag was the chosen shelter and shield of all slavers, because we would permit no searches under it. Year after year we exhibited to Christendom the amusing inconsistency of maintaining what we called the inviolability of our flag against interference by our national co-equals, and yet, by this very act, occasioning it to be violated, every day of the year, by men whom our own laws declared pirates—disallowing, as an insult and an injury, a foreign naval officer to step under it on an errand of humanity, and yet inviting the thousand-fold greater insult and injury of a foreign Slave-trader systematically driving under it the most inhuman of all earthly work. For years we previously submitted to this degradation, under the belief that there was no help for it. And yet when the Seward-Lyons Treaty, granting the right of mutual search, was laid before the Senate, it was promptly ratified with entire unanimity; and the people universally accepted it without a murmur. It has now been in operation for nearly six months, and the Government has yet to hear of the first instance in which it has occasioned the slightest trouble or misunderstanding between the naval officers of the two nations, while its practical effect has been to relieve our flag of its former disgrace, and deprive the Slave-traders of their greatest facility in the prosecution of their infernal business.

It is manifest that, so far as Americans are concerned, the African Slave-trade is doomed. Its extinction will be another of the events which will make this Presidential term a grand epoch in the history of the country. The boldness and fidelity of the Administration in this line of duty cannot be too emphatically commended; and every public servant who is aiding in the work—naval officer, marshal, prosecuting attorney, judge or juror—deserves to share in the praise.

The Gaps in the Blue Ridge.

The gaps in the Blue Ridge, through which an army can pass, are seven in number, viz.: Vestall's, eight miles from Harper's Ferry; Snicker's, twenty-four miles from the Ferry, through which passes the Alexandria and Harper's Ferry turnpike; Ashby's, thirty-eight miles from Harper's Ferry, through which passes a branch pike from Alexandria to Winchester; fourteen miles below Ashby's is Manassas Gap, through which runs the railroad; eight miles below is Chester Gap—a road not much traveled passes through it; twenty miles still further down is

Thornton's Gap, through which the supplies for Lee's army were hauled in wagons from Gordonsville and Culpepper.

These *gaps* are rather dangerous things to be left in the rear of an advancing army. It was through one such that the rebels penetrated to the rear of Gen. Pope, and fell upon him at Manassas, getting completely between him and Washington. We trust Gen. Burnside has taken all needed precautions to guard against a similar accident in his own case. His army has pushed forward to the Rappahannock, and we hear now and then of the forces being withdrawn from such and such a gap. Meantime Jackson is said to be hovering in the valley, just across the Blue Ridge, and may possibly avail himself of some of these convenient gateways to strike at Burnside's line of communication, and cut him off for a time from the Capital.

The Traffic in African Negroes.—We give, on another page, an article containing some very valuable details concerning the African Slave-trade, a perusal of which will show the necessity of the vigilant measures now being taken by the United States Courts and officials in this City to drive from our midst, utterly and forever, the traffickers in human flesh. The trade has been a stupendous one; and it was from this port that a large proportion of the vessels sailed, and in this City that the extensive organizations for the traffic existed. We have the names of over one hundred and fifty vessels which were engaged in the nefarious business during the two years preceding the incoming of the present Administration, and forty-five of these craft are known to have landed their human cargoes in Cuba—cargoes which comprised not less than sixty thousand Africans. This fearful state of things is now all happily changed: and during the last year not two thousand negroes have been landed in Cuba, and these by vessels fitted out at foreign ports. The traffic, so far as New-York is concerned, may be considered completely extinguished for the present, and indeed forever, unless the atrocious scoundrels under whose auspices it flourished in our City shall again attain power.

Much of this good result is owing to the vigilance, faithfulness and courage of Marshal Murray, under whose authority the work of suppression has been carried on. The extent of that work may be partially measured by the list of arrests made by him, in the article referred to. Among the first arrests was Albert Horn, merchant, whose case has been closely followed up by Marshal Murray, until on Saturday last, after having been convicted, he was sentenced to five years' imprisonment. The fall of the foreign slave traffic forewarns of the fall of the system of domestic Slavery, of which it was the parent.

SHALL EUROPE RESUME DOMINION IN AMERICA?

The Great Danger of the Rebellion not Justly Apprehended—The Necessity of Colonization to France and England—Their Instinctive Search for Outlets—The French in Algiers and Mexico—The Meaning of the French Invasion.

Correspondence of the New-York Times:

The Beeches, November, 1862.

We need just now great statesmen. Where are they? Some philosophers think that great men are like other productions—the natural growth of the country, and times in which they are needed. Surely they were never needed more than in our country just now. Where are they? But, before we can have great men, great statesmen, we must ourselves be great. The nation is the soil whence they must spring. And if we, the people, cannot rise to just and comprehensive views of our situation, and the relations we bear to our age and world, how can we raise up statesmen—who can solve the great problems before us? I thought of this, when I thought of a great crisis in our foreign relations which the rebellion, if successful, might bring about. I have not seen in any public document or foreign correspondence, the suggestion or consideration of a case, which may, and probably will arise, if the internal war of this country is continued much longer. It is this: that by the division and weakening of this country, *a sure foundation is laid for the re-colonization and re-assumption of dominion,* by France and England, in North America. I have no doubt the Cabinet at Washington have begun to consider this subject—and have thought it prudent to keep silent. But, it is high time the people began to consider it, as one of the most important subjects which can ever concern them. It has not been justly considered; for the entire nation has for fifty years considered itself as wholly beyond the possibility of such contingencies. It was, in view of the attempts of Spain to resume dominion over her colonies, and of the Holy Alliance to regulate the affairs of nations, that the famous paragraph of Monroe's Message, in 1823, was put in, that North America was no longer the subject of European colonization. Neither England, Spain or France was then prepared to throw down the gauntlet, and say the world should be again involved in war, for the avowed purpose of conquest on another continent. Hence the declaration was allowed to pass in silence. Subsequently, this country grew so rapidly in strength, numbers and commerce, that no European Power has deemed it safe to interfere. But we are now placed in a very different situation. If the war continues, our strength is reduced, as to foreign Powers, by full one-half. If the South acquire their independence, the danger from foreign Powers is still greater. Supposing the desire of a powerful foreign country, either to colonize or to conquer in North America, the first need and step in such a proceeding is *to acquire a safe foothold,* which can be maintained. This would be impossible, if this country was as united and powerful as in 1860,—and would not be attempted. But if the South is able to hold, either by war or peace—for *any* result (except their submission or conquest,) presents the same case—any great ports, or the boundary of the Rio Grande—then (at some time or other,) they can at pleasure furnish that foothold to a foreign country. Hence, as I have before stated, the *immediate necessity of seizing and holding all the ocean outlets of the South.* This is, however, by the way, —for I do not believe in any immediate foreign interference.

On the contrary, it is the obvious interest of France and England to weaken the American Nation by prolonging the war. I am looking only to ulterior consequences. The main point, which I think is overlooked, is *the instinct and necessity of all old nations to colonize;* and consequently the instinct of England and France to seize and occupy new territories in Asia, Africa and America—unoccupied land, like Australia, if possible—but for want of that, the conquest of weak and decayed countries, like India, Algeria and Mexico. Colonization has been the great element in human progress, and it is as much the interest of a great nation to go out of itself, overflowing into other lands, as it is for an individual to seek fortune and adventure. The northern nations of Europe had no statesmen to plan a settled conquest of the Roman Empire. They did it instigated by the natural desire for new and better lands. Two centuries ago, when England and France began their colonization, no statesmen in those countries would have deliberately planned the conquest of Hindostan, the settlement of Canada, the occupation of Australia, the colonization of Algeria and the invasion of China. It was done, not by plan, but by the necessity of old nations for new outlets. Let us apply this principle to the present position of England and France, for Russia is a new country; Spain has yet room for its people, and the Germans are satisfied with the Northern United States, whose people and habits agree with their own. Looking to the population of Great Britain (twenty-six millions on 120,000 square miles,) and France (nearly forty millions on 220,000 square miles,) with the extreme poverty of large portions of the people, there is an absolute necessity for colonizing their population. England has other outlets, and numerous colonies of unoccupied land. But France has not. By the wars from 1756 to 1815, England robbed France of her colonies. This has been the main reason of the constant tendency of France to revolution—the *need of more subsistence.* We may safely assert that nobody sees this clearer than Louis Napoleon. Hence, the conquest of Algeria, and now the attempted conquest of Mexico.

Veiled under whatever pretence it may be, the French invasion of Mexico is the same thing, on a minor scale, as the English conquest of Hindostan. Algeria has proved a poor speculation, and England and Russia have too firm a hold on Asia to permit a successful French colony. But the Spanish American States, both North and South, offer fair opportunities of French colonization, *provided* the United States either will not or cannot interfere. But, if we are engaged in a prolonged war with domestic rebellion, or if we concede the independence of the South, we are not only weakened, and for the time prevented from interference, but the South will afford the French *a foothold for ulterior operations against the United States* on the Rio Grande. If any one shall object, that in this age of humanity and civilization, the French would not be guilty of such flagrant injustice, I reply, what has this age exhibited but a constant series of just such aggression and conquests, *in the name of Humanity and Civilization?* What has been the English career in Asia for the last century? Beginning in robbery, it has continued in a series of aggressions and conquests, without any motive but the pursuit of commerce, and without any reason but the pretence of civilization. The flimsy veil which England has set up for her vast colonies and conquests is, I assure you, more than enough to cover a hundred French wars. Besides, as I said, the French nation needs colonies. If, then, we have any statesmen worthy of the name, they will be looking to this small cloud on the horizon. They will comprehend its teachings and its portents. I apprehend nothing either from the rebel war, or foreign interference, or French invasions, if only our statesmen have the sagacity to comprehend, and the foresight to prepare, for the concussion of rival and hostile forces. Great historical events in a country depend upon the action of the national mind, or rather, of the statesmen who represent it. If they are like Chatham, or Frederick of Prussia, or Washington, they will seize upon opportunities, they will make even weak elements conspire to grand and glorious results. But if not. If they are mere politicians, they may neutralize the strength of a great nation, and undermine the fabric of the mightiest political structures. We must remember that

"Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps."

A Veteran Observer.

AMUSEMENTS.

The first week of Mr. Grau's season at the Academy of Music was brought to a brilliant conclusion by Saturday's matinée, when "Il Trovatore" was given, with Mesdames Guerrabella and Morengi and Messrs. Brignoli and Amodio in the cast. The three *prime donne* which Mr. Grau has had the good fortune to present to the public have met with so much favor, and the desire to see them in other works is so universal, that the *impressario* has wisely determined to postpone the production of Meyerbeer's new opera until Monday next. In this way there will be additional time for rehearsal, and the public will not be over hurried from one excitement to another. To-night Bellini's opera of "Norma" will be repeated, with Madame Lorini as the heroine. On Wednesday Madame Guerrabella will appear as *Maria*, in the "Daughter of the Regiment;" on Friday, "Lucrezia Borgia" will be produced for the last night of Madame Lorini, and on Saturday the week will terminate with a grand matinée. We are desired by the manager to state that the patrons of the opera will consult their interests by not purchasing tickets of speculators at the doors. Some inconvenience, we are informed, has been experienced from this cause. To prevent misrepresentations, the manager desires it to be understood that a certain number of seats, equal to the average demand for them, is always set apart for the evening sale, and no one need purchase a ticket outside, in the belief that the regular office of the establishment has "sold out" all its vouchers.

The announcements at the various theatres to-night are as follows: At Wallack's the old comedy of the "Clandestine Marriage," by Garrick and Colman the elder, will be revived with all the care that marks these events at this establishment; at the Winter Garden Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams commence an engagement, and will play in three of their amusing pieces, namely, the "Fairy Circle," "Prince Doloroso" and the "Irish Tiger;" at Niblo's Garden the Ravels enter upon their last week, and will produce the fairy pantomime entitled "The Golden Egg," and the farce called "Fortune's Frolic;" at the Brooklyn Academy of Music Mr. Forrest will appear as *Macbeth* in Shakespeare's tragedy of that name; at the German Opera House, Beethoven's Opera of "Fidelio" will be produced with all the artists of the establishment in the cast, and a considerably increased orchestra and chorus—the famous Arion Society reinforcing the latter in the prison scene; at Barnum's Museum the play of "Pauvrette, or Under the Snow;" at Hope Chapel, Tirrell's Panorama of California, and at the Palace of Music, (Fourteenth-street,) and the Hall, No. 585 Broadway, the respective Minstrel Bands of Campbell and George Christy.

Booth.—Tragedy and comedy are quite as nearly allied as wit and madness, and equally "thin partitions do the bounds divide." In fact, they are made up of the same ingredients and combinations. Given, a fool and a woman, and it is about an even toss-up whether a tragedy or a comedy will result—none can predict which way the scale will turn. "Romeo" had a deep well of humor at heart, and would have turned out a rare wag had that little affair with "Juliet" taken a different direction; and "Hamlet" manages to crack some capital jokes even on the anvil of his anger and revenge. If called on to select a man for the higher paths of comedy, we would unhesitatingly fix on him who most excelled in the tragic walk. Certainly we know an eminent tragedian or two who would make sad failures, if they even attempted to play the part of Yorick's skull, in "Hamlet." But these are the tragedians who are what the old phrase tells us the poet should be—borne; the tragedians whom tradition indorses, and the popular taste sometimes clamors for, but whom the critic very carefully skips, and the playgoer of æsthetic tastes religiously avoids. Muscle, certainly, goes a great way, but on the stage—as well as in the world, which the stage is supposed to represent—sudden emergencies sometimes occur in which brains are both useful and necessary. The hand that can touch the spiritual harp skillfully, waking all its deep tones of passion, should also be competent to thrum the merry guitar of the lighter feelings. And here is where Edwin Booth's genius—for genius he has—makes itself strikingly manifest. Seeing him as *Iago*, one were almost sorry to fancy him rollicking about the stage as *Don Cæsar de Bazan*, but seen in the latter character, and he gives it so charming a tone, that we almost wish he would confine himself to such *rôles* altogether, and wholly eschew that of the subtle, remorseless villain.

Mr. Booth gives depth and tone to all his pictures. Certain it is, he does not tear a passion to tatters, but he portrays the passions very much as they develop themselves in real life. Our friend *Richard*, of hump-backed distinction, was not a mouthing, ranting braggart. He was cool in demeanor, and polite and careful of speech, rather than otherwise; he would carve you his nephews in the Tower with the unconscious look and absent air of one who "does good by stealth and blushes to find it fame;" but yet the carving was done as surely as it was silently. We fancy that those who pronounce Booth "tame" in this and in other impersonations, if they looked a little more closely, would see that this apparent quiet is but the calmness and concentratedness of deep purpose and passion—the quiet exterior of a torrent that below is boiling. That he does "not touch the feelings" may be true enough as relates to those who can only be moved when a harrow is dragged over the soul, but we have seen the house very still occasionally while Booth played—a calm of silence that was only broken by a thunder of applause.

As *Sir Edward Mortimer*, in the "Iron Chest," Mr. Booth has of late won a meed of praise from those who withheld it from his impersonations of Shakespearian characters. In this play, however, he labors under one great disadvantage—the play itself is so execrable in point of taste, plot and construction, as scarcely to merit the name. The conviction is forced upon us by the text, at every turn, that *Sir Edward Mortimer* is a fool, and suffers from ill-digestion; yet Mr. Booth manages to give the character such an interpretation and rendering that it has great dramatic force, aside from its own inherent weakness. In all his plays, too, he is obliged to suffer the inconvenience of being a star. Stars are isolated, by their immense salaries and emoluments, from very hearty sympathy and support. And here a word about "supports." If a star in the theatrical firmament, like one in the heavens above, is obliged to maintain itself unsupportedly and alone, flashing over the stage as comets do athwart the skies, dragging at its heels a nebulous train of milk-and-water inconsistencies, men and women whose knowledge of propriety in speech is even more limited than their ideas of propriety in action, and whose acquaintance with rhetoric commences and terminates with the letter R—the fault is its own alone. If we ever have a "star" company throughout, where even the supernumeraries who move the furniture about and tack down and take up the green baize which passes current with the popular mind for carpet, shall be men of refinement and education, it will only be when the salaries of stars are lessened, or the whole astral system done away with altogether.

The *Don Cæsar* of Mr. Booth is excellent. The gay, careless, but noble and high-spirited Spaniard, is very different indeed from the compound between fool and sot that other actors have accustomed us to. He is something to watch and to study—mind looks out from the background. Indeed, the closing remark of the foregoing sentence will apply to all of Mr. Booth's pictures. Nature has been bountiful to him in giving him an intellectual cast of countenance and the carriage of a gentleman—youth and beauty he probably acquired by dint of careful study.

Mr. T. Mason Jones, late of Trinity College, Dublin, and an orator who seems to have won the somewhat stubborn heart of the English Press, will deliver his first oration at Cooper Institute to-night, the subject being the lively one of "Garibaldi and the Italian Question." Mr. Jones' powers have been greatly eulogized, and the syllabus seems to promise a comprehensive review of the subject.

Signor Rondinella, the composer of "Give to me thy Heart Again,"—a song which Signor Brignoli has already made popular—and many other pieces, has taken up his residence in New-York, and will give lessons in every branch of the musical art, but especially in singing. Signor Rondinella's accomplishments must speedily place him at the head of the profession.

The German Liederkranz, of New-York—one of the most vigorous and excellent of our many admirable Teutonic singing societies—will give the first of a series of four grand subscription concerts at Irving Hall, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. There will be a full orchestra, and the chorus of the Society, in addition to the necessary soloists—who are also of the best—being Mme. Rotter and Herr Wollenhaupt (violin.) At these important entertainments it is intended to bring out several musical works of great merit, by modern composers, as well as a number of classical compositions of celebrated old masters, works which have never before been performed in this country. Mr. A. Paur will preside in the orchestra. It only remains to be said that these concerts not only promise to be the best of the season, but the cheapest, the admission being but seventy-five cents, or two dollars for a single subscription to the series of four.

Miss Teresa Carriña, the remarkable child pianist, of whose powers we have recently spoken in the highest terms, will make her *début* at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening of next week. Mr. Harrison, the energetic and popular proprietor of the establishment, has taken the child in hand, and under his auspices she will undoubtedly meet with the success to which she is justly entitled. Without any of the precocious smartness of a prodigy, here is a little chit who can play some of the most difficult music of the modern school, and play it, too, with expression, elegance, intelligence and power.

Mr. S. B. Mills will give a series of four pianoforte recitals at Dodworth's Saloon during the latter part of the present month and December. It is not proposed to confine them exclusively to classical music, but to give also the best illustrations of the modern school.

Mlle. Lauretti, who will be remembered as one of the most pleasant and agreeable artists connected with the late French company, will shortly give a series of readings from the literature of her country. Mlle. Lauretti will introduce excerpts from Victor Hugo's new novel "Les Miserables."

Mr. Edwin Booth commences an engagement at the Boston Academy of Music to-night. The company is composed of the following well-known artists: Mrs. Julia Bennett Barrow, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Nina Foster, Messrs. H. F. Daly, C. Walcot, Levick, T. Barry, J. Owens, Marlowe, Wilkins, etc.

Miss Bateman, whose tragic powers gained her such laurels at the Winter Garden last season, opened an engagement at the Howard Athenæum, Boston, on Monday evening, Nov. 10. The play was "The Hunchback," and the audience, which was large and fashionable, was enthusiastic in its applause. Miss Bateman is ably supported, as here, by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Jr., and Edwin Adams.

The Myers Sisters' entertainment on Tuesday evening at Dodworth's Hall was a fine success. The house was full, and the audience demonstratively appreciative of the young ladies' reading and singing. Everything passed off in order, as per programme, excellently well, with many recalls and some beautiful bouquets. Dr. Clare W. Beames played the piano-forte accompaniments with much care and ability.

Mme. de Lussan, the favorite prima donna of Brooklyn, will give a grand concert at Irving Hall on Thursday evening, the 20th inst., assisted by Mme. Erminia Carrere, a young and brilliant pianist, who is indorsed by Thalberg and Gottschalk, and has played with the latter in Havana; by Mons. de la Perriere, a French tenor, of whom reports speaks favorably, and by Mr. Theodore Thomas, as solo violinist. Signor Muzio will be the conductor of the occasion.

One of the newest attractions at Barnum's Museum is a family of Esquimaux Indians, brought from the Arctic regions to this country by Mr. C. F. Hall. They are curious specimens of humanity.

Arrival of Distinguished Persons at Louisville.

Louisville, Ky., Sunday, Nov. 16.

Among the arrivals at the Galt House, to-day were Maj.-Gen. Schuyler Hamilton, Brig.-Gens. Burbridge and A. J. Smith, and their respective staffs; Hon. Horace Maynard and Parson Brownlow.

There is no news from the South.

Arrivals in the City.

Gov. Morgan passed through this City on Saturday on his way from Washington to Albany. He remained a few hours at the Astor House.

Hon. Horatio Seymour, (Governor elect, of New-York;) Hon. Ben. Field, Albion; Brig.-Gen. D. S. Andrews, of the United States Volunteers; Capt. J. B. Marchan, United States Navy; Dr. W. G. Spencer, of the United States Army; and Thomas Williams, Dacotah Territory, are stopping at the Astor House.

Hon. Lyman Tremain, Albany; Col. S. A. Foster, Fifth Missouri Volunteers, and W. S. Weller, Louisville, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Hon. E. P. Ross, Auburn; Judge Williams, Troy; Paymaster Upham, of the United States Navy; Dr. J. C. Ayer and wife, Lowell; F. W. Dorr, of the U. S. C. S.; C. S. Ross, Kingston, and C. W. Dean, Richmond, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Col. Clark, Sixth Michigan Volunteers; Major Ed. E. Paulding, Capts. Marstow and R. S. Lammot, of the U. S. Army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Hon. C. R. Ingersoll, New-Haven, and H. C. Hodges, U. S. Army, are at the Albemarle Hotel.

John O. Thompson, U. S. A., and James Wilson and lady, of Rome, are at the New-York Hotel.

Col. Leslie, from England, and J. M. Varnum, of the Peekskill Academy, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

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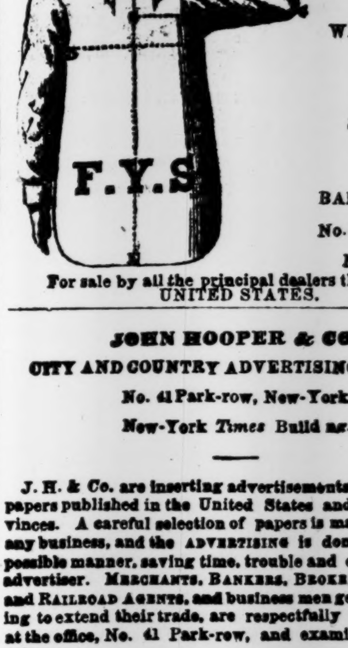

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Will sell the whole of their superb stock at cost, to reduce stock, made of the very best well-seasoned and selected material, by the best workmen, under the supervision of the firm whose reputation for excellence of manufacture has been established for 70 years.
☞ Goods packed and shipped to all parts of the world.

CRAIG'S MICROSCOPE.—THE NEW HOLIday gift—magnifies 10,000 times—is the cheapest and best in the world for general use. It can be had of Booksellers and Fancy Goods dealers generally. Price by mail $2 25; with twelve beautiful mounted objects, $4. Address
HENRY CRAIG,
No. 182 Centre-st., New-York.

ORATIONS.
IRVING HALL.
MR. MASON JONES,
(Of Trinity College, Dublin,)
THE DISTINGUISHED IRISH ORATOR,
who was with Garibaldi in his memorable campaign of 1860 against the Bourbons in the Two Sicilies, and enjoyed the personal friendship and confidence of the great Italian patriot and hero, will deliver his celebrated
ORATION
UPON
GARIBALDI
AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION,
in the above Hall, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, the 17th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely.

SYLLABUS.
Introduction—Present Aspects of the Italian Question—Garibaldi versus Napoleon III.—State of Parties in Italy—Mazzini, Ratazzi and the late Cavour—Which Shall it Be, Monarchy or Republic?—Garibaldi's Message—His Early History, Character and Genius—His Intercourse with Mazzini—First Failures—His Romantic Career in South America—Becomes a Citizen of the United States—Goes to Europe in 1848—Meets Charles Albert—Garibaldi's Campaign against the Austrians—Siege of Rome—Defends the "Eternal" City against the French—His Prophecies—Interval of Inaction—The Sleeping Volcano—The War of '59—Peace of Villafranca—French *Buncombe*—Italy Sold—Garibaldi's Sicilian Campaign—The Thousand Heroes of Marsala—Fight of Calatafimi—Capture of Palermo—Crosses the Straits—Rapid March to, and Triumphal Entry into Naples—The Bourbon Flies—A Nation Born in a Day—My Personal Experiences in Garibaldi's Camp—The Battle of the Volturno—Siege and Fall of Capua—Incidents of the War—Touching Scenes in the Hospitals—The Dying Boy—The Dungeons of Naples—Was the Revolution Justified?—Contrast between Garibaldi and Washington—The *gratitude* of Kings—A Survey of the Present, and the Prospect of the Future—Conclusion—What Napoleon Means.

Mr. Mason Jones' oratorical abilities are thus eulogized by the London journals:

"Possessed of a clear voice and a keen glance, skilled in a gesticulation that is emphatic, without being exaggerated, Mr. Jones pours forth a continuous speech, which is now a mere sober narrative, now warms into a harangue, without the slightest aid from written notes, and likewise without the slightest hitch or hesitation. In short, he combines all the careful elaboration of a practiced reader with the ease and nature of a spontaneous speaker. His tendencies, as may be supposed, are of the liberal kind, but they do not lead him into demagogue claptrap. Now, a study in the closet of one of Mr. Jones' orations would no more be a substitute for a hearing than the perusal of a tragedy for the sight of a perfect performance of the same work on the boards of a theatre. Mr. T. Mason Jones rests upon his oratorical powers, and thus takes a stand apart from all the entertainers and instructors who compete with each other throughout the year. He is a real orator."—*London Times.*

He is rich in poetic imagery, and has a boundless command of pictorial language. Indeed his wealth of "purple words" is little less than marvelous; and swift and impetuous as is his utterance, his correct taste and vigilant judgment guide him, on all occasions, with unerring accuracy, to the use of the most appropriate expressions. His gestures and attitudes are easy, graceful and impressive. *London Post.*

He grasps his subjects with facility, and without note or other assistance continues hour after hour to pour forth one uninterrupted stream of eloquence replete with interest and instruction. It is astonishing to listen to a young man relating, not only the history and life of one man, but of all who lived cotemporaneously with him, relating all the principal anecdotes of their times and even repeating from memory extracts from their great and powerful speeches.—*London Herald.*

Mr. Jones is gifted with a wonderful fluency of language—an exuberance of eloquence, indeed, such as we have rarely heard surpassed. No man more eminently requires to be heard as a speaker in order to be appreciated. He possesses the command in an extraordinary degree of vigorous, elegant, and eloquent language; there is nothing meretricious or theatrical in his style of declamation.—*London Chronicle.*

The oration presented a rich treat; it was a feast of true Irish eloquence, an extraordinary performance for a gentleman still in the morning of life. The lecture was purely extemporary, and delivered without the assistance of any notes. The reception of Mr. Jones was encouraging in the extreme. The audience, which was of the highest order of intelligence and position, appeared duly to appreciate the performance.—*London Advertiser.*

In delivering this oration, Mr. Jones manifested all that marvelous fluency which we remarked in noticing his former lectures; yet, we must repeat that, though fluent he is not flippant, and his delivery is marked by all the earnestness of deep conviction.—*London Daily News.*

Last night the subject of the oration was *Grattan, and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Parliament,* and, notwithstanding the reputation of the great Irish patriot, we doubt whether he exceeded Mr. Jones in his oratorical ability.—*London Morning Star.*

Irish Eloquence.—The people of the West-end, last night, were electrified by the oratory of a young gentleman, from Dublin, who promises to prove the source of extraordinary attraction to the literary circles of the city. Mr. Jones is both an orator and a critic, and the great fact that he is under the influence of religious principle, yields him an immense advantage over mere literary men in the analysis of conduct and the estimate of character.—*London British Standard.*

Mr. Jones is an orator, and a taking one, for he fastens upon every trait of character which may, to the ordinary mind, be ambiguous, and makes it clear. He elevates his hero by dwarfing his cotemporaries; he withers humbug, cant and shams by intensifying the nobleness of honesty, and neither skeptic nor atheist finds balm from his hands. But beside a Rembrandtish light and shade in his contrast of character, he groups his subjects with consummate art, and makes them move before you. Mr. Jones is young, ardent and educated, with a piercing eye, a well-modulated voice, great fluency, and charming popular subjects.—*London Spectator.*

Every one must admit that by lucid statement, trenchant criticism and eloquent illustration, he has established a claim to sincere admiration.—*London Patriot.*

The true orator holds you with his tongue and the yet more potent magnetism of his spirit, so that, for the time, your will is his will. There are very few such men at any period. You may count the great orators of the world, as you may the poets, upon your ten fingers. But they are all the more precious when they do occur, and the world is, or ought to be, very thankful to them. Mr. Jones has a great gift given to him. He has enthusiasm, a raphsodial power—excuse the phrase—a sewing together of poetries, a deep sympathy with the beautiful, a manifest love of truth, and a high principle, which will always lead a man who follows it instinctively to manly if not inspired thoughts. These qualities invest Mr. Mason Jones with a great interest in our eyes.—*London Bell's Weekly Messenger.*

For an hour and a half a closely packed audience listened with unflagging attention, and it is not too much to say that all regretted when Mr. Jones concluded his oration.—*London Weekly Dispatch.*

We expect much from Mr. Jones, and if success does not mar those two rare qualities of modesty and earnestness which now elicit our highest approval, we augur a bright and honored career, of which the present success is but the faintest initial.—*London Era.*

TICKETS OF ADMISSION, 50 CENTS, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; and Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway.
Doors open at 7¼, commence at 8.

DR. STERLING'S AMBROSIA,

Portrait from life, of Mrs. L. A. Brown.

For the hair, is a stimulating, oily extract of roots, barks and herbs, and aside from its neatness, permanency and gloss, it is medically adapted to preserve and add to the beauty of the hair. *The only article yet discovered that will cure the Disease of the Scalp, and cause the Hair to Grow.*

In offering the "AMBROSIA," we do so with the assurance that it will be found fully equal to all that is claimed for it. The limits of an advertisement will not admit of all its excellencies being named, but any person desiring, can be fully satisfied by inquiring at our Agencies.

This is to certify that, about eighteen months ago, I commenced using Sterling's Ambrosia. My hair was short, thin, and rapidly falling out. I had tried many Hair Tonics, Invigorators, &c., without receiving any benefit. Soon after using the Ambrosia, my hair ceased falling out, and commenced growing so rapidly as to astonish me. Now my hair is thick, soft, and glossy, and is five feet and four inches in length—when let down, reaching to the floor. This wonderful result I attribute solely to the use of Sterling's Ambrosia, as since I commenced using it I have applied nothing else to my hair.
Mrs. LUCY A. BROWN.
Sworn to before me this 15th day of April, 1861.
H. N. Parker, Com. of Deeds, City Hall, New-York.
Dr. H. H. STERLING & EDWARD KENDALL,
Proprietors, No. 493 Broadway, New-York.

CURE FOR PIN WORMS.
Dr. E. G. GOULD'S Pin Worm Syrup. This celebrated worm remedy, which has gained such high reputation in New-England, is warranted to expel the ascarides or Pin Worms entirely from the human system. It affords relief in 24 hours. This syrup is purely a vegetable preparation, and a most valuable cathartic, where physic is required, especially for children, and always safe.
C. HERVEY, Sole Proprietor, Belfast, Me. Address HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st., New-York, General Agents. At retail by Druggists everywhere.

TRY IT.—RHEUMATISM, COLIC, CROUP, SORE throat, pains in the limbs, back and chest, are immediately cured by using DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT. Nothing has ever been discovered that stops pain like it. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all druggists.

POLITICAL.

THIRTEENTH WARD FEDERAL UNION SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

For Commissioner.
WASHINGTON THOMAS.
For Inspector,
JOHN F. THALL.
For Trustees,
ROBERT FAIR,
TOWNSEND DURYEA.
ANDREW LEWIS, Chairman of the Conv'n.
James P. Abbott, } Secretaries.
Francis Baptist, }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD
UNION NOMINATION.
For Alderman,
NICHOLAS SEAGRIST.
Opposed to all corruption.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—PEOPLE'S UNION ASSOCIATION.—In conformity with the call of the General Committee, an election will be held at headquarters, corner of Broadway and 32d-st., on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., to elect delegates to the several Nominating Conventions. Polls open from 7½ to 8½ o'clock.

CHARLES GOULD, President.

R. J. Vandeeburgh, Secretary.

Mr. Seward and the Episcopalians.

The following letter has been sent to Right Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, Presiding Bishop of the House of Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church, acknowledging the receipt of a copy of the Pastoral Letter:

Right Reverend and Dear Sir: The copy which you sent me of the Pastoral Letter of the Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America, has been submitted to the President. He authorizes me to assure you, that he receives with grateful satisfaction the evidences which that calm, candid and earnest paper gives of the loyalty of the very extended religious communion over which you preside, to the Constitution and Government of the United States. I am further instructed to say, that the exposition which the highest ecclesiastical authority of that communion has given in the Pastoral Letter, of the intimate connection which exists between fervent patriotism and true Christianity, seems to the President equally seasonable and unanswerable. Earnestly invoking the Divine blessing equally upon our religious and civil institutions, that they may all together safely resist the storms of faction and continue hereafter, as heretofore, to sustain and invigorate each other, and so promote the common welfare of mankind, I have the honor to be, Right Reverend and dear Sir, faithfully yours,

WM. H. SEWARD.

North Carolina in the Next Congress.

From the Newbern Progress, Nov. 12.

In regard to a Congressional election in the Old North State, we would say that we feel perfectly authorized to state that no warrant will be issued for such an election, unless a desire is manifested on the part of the good people of this State. This desire should be immediately made manifest by circulating a simple petition to His Excellency, Gov. Stanley, praying him to order an election, circulating it among your neighbors, and immediately returning it to the Governor. If a respectable interest is manifested in this manner, an election will be ordered, and the good old State of North Carolina will be represented in the Federal Congress, and exempted from the provision of the President's proclamation.

—The New-Lisbon (Ohio) *Democrat* is getting along quite as fast as is necessary. It puts at the head of its columns the name of C. L. Vallandigham as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	5
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	5
Anglo-Saxon	Liverpool	Portland	Nov.	6
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	8
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	12
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	15
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	19
St. Andrew	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	19
China	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	22
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31

FROM AMERICA.

City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	22
New-York	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	22
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Nov.	26
Norwegian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov.	16
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	19
Etna	New-York	Liverpool	Nov.	29
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Nov.	29
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	3
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ....5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

SHOULD THIS MEET THE EYE OF DANIEL YOUNG, who left his home, No. 9 Short-st., Leicester, July 23, he is earnestly requested to communicate and send his address to his distressed wife and children, No. 18 Queen-st., Leicester, England, as it is very important.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF MARGARET MALONE, who was in California when heard of last. Any information respecting her whereabouts will be gratefully received by her mother, at No. 65 Sheriff-st., New-York City. California papers please copy.

M. S.—TO-DAY, HALF-PAST FIVE. E.

LECTURES.

IRVING HALL.
THE DISTINGUISHED
IRISH ORATOR AND LECTURER,
Mr. MASON JONES,
will deliver his
FIRST LECTURE IN AMERICA
ON MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 17,
his theme being
GARIBALDI
AND
THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Tickets of Admission, 50 Cents, can be obtained at the Hall; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Sons', No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; and at Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALES

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer. Office No. 130 Broadway.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY FOR HOUSEKEEPERS, AND PARTIES IN WANT OF SUPERB HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND ELEGANT PARLOR ADORNMENTS. POSITIVE PEREMPTORY SALE.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, a large and costly collection of parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, contained in the residence No. 152 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising elegant rosewood suites in satin brocatel, piano-forte, cost $450, etageres, rich carpets, solid rosewood centre and pier tables, mantel and pier mirrors, damask and lace curtains, with a beautiful and unique collection of bronzes, rich vases and parlor ornaments, all imported by the present owner; also, superb rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture of every description, elegant mattresses, beds and bedding, &c., oak dining furniture, rich ruby and crystal cut glass, French China, ivory cutlery, silverware, &c. No postponement. Catalogues at house.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

TO-MORROW, at 11 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 141 Broadway: Superb parlor suites of various kinds and of the best manufactures; chamber, library and dining-room suites; rosewood etageres, armoire-à-glace, Canterberrys, parlor secretaries, centre and fancy tables, side-boards, extension dining tables, library and secretary bookcases, library tables, lounges, easy-chairs, &c. N. B.—At private sale, superb coupé rockaway, nearly new; also, several new rockaways.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, ON MONDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 o'clock, at No. 160 West 26th-st., near 8th-av., the entire first-class household furniture contained in the above house, consisting of tapestry carpets, parlor suites, bookcases, extension dining tables, dinner and tea sets, glass ware, rosewood piano forte, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, ingrain carpets, together with a general assortment of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BROOKLYN, convenient to the ferries, would board one or two young men, on reasonable terms. Pleasant rooms on second floor. Good references given and required. Address Box No. 3,839 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR a small family can be accommodated with front rooms, with a private family, at No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET with board, a large front room on the second floor. Good references will be given and required. Apply at No. 200 West 32d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, or two single gentlemen, can find a comfortable home in the central part of Brooklyn, near the City Hall, in a strictly private family. Terms very moderate. Address A. C. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN, wife, infant and nurse, in a private family preferred, in a pleasant location up town; order, neatness and comfort more desirable than style; one large room, either front or rear, with hall bedroom, would be required; price not to exceed $15 per week. Address W. B. I., Box No. 2,744 Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WITH BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and wife want a furnished room, with fire and gas and full board for four weeks; location between 8th and 34th sts., and Lexington and 6th avs.; price not to exceed $14. Address H., Box No. 106 *Times* Office, to-day.

TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A PRIVATE FAMILY will let a front room or parlor, with board; location desirable. Call at No. 199 West 32d-st., or address Box No. 2,406 Post-office.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A PARLOR AND bedroom, furnished or unfurnished; also, rooms for single gentlemen, at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT
KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING-MACHINE,
For trembling and maimed hands, and for the blind.
SOLD AT NO. 366 BROADWAY.

A RESPECTABLE GERMAN FAMILY, who have not the means to educate their son, a fine looking boy 10 years of age, wishes to meet with a family that will adopt the boy, and give him a first class education, especially in music and drawing. Only first-class families need address, (to-day) TALENT, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

PELLHAM FARM NEWTOWN PIPPEN APPLES FOR SALE—Packed in barrels and half barrels, and selected for presents in Europe. Warranted to keep nine months after they cross the Atlantic. Apply at the Agency, No. 4 Erie Buildings, Duane-st., New-York.
M. A. J. LYNCH.

DRY GOODS.

RICH PARIS DRESS SILKS,
PLAIN AND FANCY.
A full assortment arrived per recent steamers.
ALSO FROM AUCTION,
PLAIN AND FANCY SILKS,
In great variety, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CLOTHS, CLOAKINGS, VELVETS,
CASSIMERES, OVERCOATINGS, LININGS,
TRIMMINGS, &c., IN GREAT VARIETY.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS,
Including Choice and Novel Styles of
BROCHE, CASHMERE, AND WOOLEN SHAWLS.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WINTER
CLOAKS, OF THE LATEST PARIS SHAPES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
Linens, Sheetings, Quilts, Blankets, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, &c., &c.
LARGE ASSORTMENT—CHEAP!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

MERINOS, EMPRESS CLOTHS,
POPLINS, FANCY and PLAIN ALPACAS, VELOURS, REPS, and every other description of WINTER DRESS GOODS, received from auction, and retailed much
BELOW REGULAR PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway.
Nos. 255 to 261 Grand-st.
Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.
ROBES DE CHAMBRE and LADIES' and CHILDREN'S UNDER-GARMENTS of every kind, ready-made or manufactured to order.
SPECIAL NOTICE!
This department is under the direction of ladies, and contains a very attractive stock, at moderate prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 Broadway, corner of Grand-st.

691 BROADWAY. 691
GREAT BARGAINS
IN TOYS AND FANCY GOODS,
At ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.
A large assortment of toys and fancy goods will be sold, for two weeks only, under the old prices of importation, to make room for new goods.

A LARGE ARRIVAL EX STEAMER SCOTIA OF
LADIES' OUTER GARMENTS.
A great variety of CLOAKS, just arrived per steamer *Persia*, from the leading MODISTES OF FRANCE, will be opened for sale on MONDAY and during this week, at
HOMES & LE BATARD'S,
No. 477 Broadway,
Third store from Ubsdell, Pierson & Lake's.

AT KINZEY'S
EIGHTH-AVENUE CHEAP STORE.
GREAT EXCITEMENT THIS WEEK.
CLOSING OUT OF AN IMPORTER'S STOCK.
REMOVED TO KINZEY'S CHEAP STORE
FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE.
BARGAINS ON MONDAY.
EMBROIDERY AND LACE DEPARTMENT.
5,000 DOZENS HANDKERCHIEFS.
Cheap lot of Ladies' all linen, 7c., 8c., 9c., 10c.
Cheap lot of Linen Hemstitch, 20c., 25c.
Cheap lot of French Lawn, 12c.
Fine lot of Lace Handkerchiefs, 25c. to 37c.
Gents All Linen, 12c., 15c., 18c.
Gents All Linen, hemmed, 20c.
Gents All Linen, colored borders, 25c.
Gents All Linen, very fine, 20c., 25c.
FINE LOT SILK LACE VEILS, 25c.
REAL LACE COLLARS—CHEAP.
5,000 Needle-work Collars, closing 6c., 12c., 18c., 25c.
3,500 Needle-work Collars, closing 31c., 44c., 50c.
Lot of Fine Linen Ruffled Collars, 6c.
1,500 Fine English Crape Collars, 25c., 31c., 38c.
1,500 Strips Needle-work, 10c. to 25c.
RIBBON DEPARTMENT.
GREAT SACRIFICE IN RIBBONS.
Bonnet Ribbons, 6c., 8c., 10c., 12c.
New styles, 15c., 18c., 20c., 22c., 25c.
50c. Ribbons closing out, 25c., 31c.
75c. Ribbons closing out, 35c., 37c.
1,000 yards Bonnet Ribbons, velvet edges, 25c.
20,000 yards Velvet Trimmings, 3c. to 10c.
2,000 pieces Silk Velvets, 31c. piece.
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.
2,000 Felt Bloomers, 25c., 37c., 50c.
1,500 very fine Felt Bloomers, 63c., 75c.
2,000 Ladies' fine drab Felt Bonnets, 75c.
1,500 Ladies' fine black Felt Bonnets, 75c.
Lot of uncut Velvets, 31c. to 75c.
Lot of Lining Silks, 18c.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS AT ANY PRICE.
BONNET VELVETS.
DRESS TRIMMINGS.
GLOVE DEPARTMENT.
Over 100 new styles in Fall and Winter Gloves, for Gents, Ladies, and Misses.
1,500 pairs Kid Gloves, stitched backs, 75c.
2,500 pairs dark colors, all sizes, at 75c.
Ladies' fine Merino lined Gloves, 18c.
Ladies' fine Lisle Gauntlets, 12c.
Ladies' heavy Lisle lined Gloves, 10c., 12c.
Alexandre's plush-lined Silk Gloves, 63c.
Gent's heavy lined Gloves, 18c.
CLOSING OUT LOT OF WET GLOVES.
Ladies' and Misses' lined Silk Gloves, 8c.
Ladies' silk-lined and stitched-backs, 12c., 18c.
Black silk plush-lined Gloves, 12c.
Fine Berlin plush-lined Gloves, 18c.
WOOLEN DEPARTMENT.
Zephyr Mitts, 8c., 10c., 12c.
Lot of fine Cloth Mitts, 12c.
Lot of Zephyr Wool Sleeves, 12c., 18c.
Zephyr Wool Leggings, 18c., 25c., 31c.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF WOOLEN GOODS.
HOSIERY DEPARTMENT.
Fancy Wool Hose, 8c., 10c.
Lot of Misses' Cotton Hose, 6c.
Gents' Merino Half Hose, 15c., 18c., 25c.
Misses' Ribbed Merino, 15c., 18c.
Lot of White Lamb's Wool, 20c.
Ladies' Ribbed Wool Hose, 25c.
SIXTY NEW STYLES IN WOOLEN HOODS, 25 CENTS TO $1.
1,000 fancy Chenille Scarfs, 12c., 15c.
FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
Lot of Spool Cottons, closing at 1c.
5,000 dozens 200 yard Cottons 4c.
Lot of Clark's Black and White, 2c.
Lot of rolls Twilled Tapes, 2c.
Lot of Worsted Skirt Braids, 3c.
Best Pins, 14 rows, 4c. paper.
Best Gold-eyed Needles, 4c. paper.
Bags and Portemonnaies, fine assortment.
750 bottles Lubin's Extracts, at 25c.
With quantities of other goods, equally low.
DEALERS SUPPLIED.
MILLINERS SUPPLIED WITH CUT LENGHTHS AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. KINZEY,
Nos. 221 and 223 Eighth-av.,
Between 21st and 22d-sts.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have now in store
FIGURED SILKS, PLAID SILKS, AND PLAIN SILKS;
MERINOS, OTTOMANS, REPS AND VELOURS,
In choice colors, at moderate prices.
An immednse assortment of
WOOL PLAIDS, PLAID POPLINS, COTTON AND WOOL PLAIDS,
PRINTED CASHMERES, DELAINES AND REPS,
and other Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A GREAT VARIETY OF NEW SHAWLS.
No. 423 Broadway and No. 305 Canal-st.

CUSHMAN & BROOKS,
No. 463 6th-av., corner of 28th-st.
SELLING OUT OUR PARIS FLOWERS, 6c., 8c., 10c.; old price, 2s.
SELLING OUT OUR STRAW BONNETS, 25c. to 50c.; old price, 75c. to $1.
SELLING OUT OUR RIBBONS MUCH BELOW COST TO CLOSE!
SELLING OUT OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES VERY CHEAP.

MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 BROADWAY,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, THE 17th INSTANT,
NOVELTIES IN EMBROIDERIES, RICH LACES, CHANTILLA SHAWLS, VEILS, AND BARBES.
ALSO,
POINT AGUILLE COLLARS, COLLARETTES AND HDKFS., OF THE MOST APPROVED STYLES.

CHOICE FURS
At No. 49 Broadway (up stairs.)
SIGMOND GOGE,
Manufacturer of Ladies's Fine Furs.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S, NO. 657 BROADWAY.—All kinds of children's cloaks, dresses, blankets, sacques, chemises, corsets, infants' waists, aprons, bibs, basketts, &c.; Garibaldi costumes, ladies' embroidered chemises and nightgown yokes; also, ladies' ready-made under-garments, fluted handkerchiefs. Initials and coat of arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table-linen and bed-clothing; cotton and silk embroidery made to order; stamping for embroideries and braiding executed perfectly.

DRY GOODS.

LACE CURTAINS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, NOVEMBER 17,
Their Fall Importation of
RICH LACE CURTAINS,
VARYING IN PRICE FROM $3 TO $75.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKS.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN, AT RETAIL.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

CLOAKINGS.
A LARGE LOT,
PURCHASED AT THE RECENT AUCTION SALES,
FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
WILL OFFER AT RETAIL,
ON MONDAY, NOV. 17,
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS........at $15, worth 20.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS........at $18, worth $25.
200 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS........at $20, worth $30.
200 STRIPED BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, from $9 to $30.
ALSO,
A CHOICE STOCK OF
SCOTCH PLAID WOOL LONG SHAWLS,
FROM $5 50 AND UPWARD,
ALSO,
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
REAL INDIA
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

AT LEGRAIN'S, THIS WEEK.

SILKS.
ROBE LENGTHS, most extra rich quality, cost $65 to land, at $35 the dress.

GREAT NOVELTIES in Ottomans and Poplins, both plain and figured, new designs and new shades.

OTTOMANS.
Unprecedented advantages for ladies. 55 cents per yard, one yard wide, REALLY WORTH $1.

White Muslin ROBES BRODEES, 60 per cent. under cost of importation.

LACES—$75,000 WORTH, to be sold for account of Importer, before the 1st of January, at 50 per cent. reduction.

AMAZON CLOTH.
A new article for mourning, 1½ yards wide, at $1 25.

LEGRAIN, No. 729 BROADWAY,
Corner of Waverley-place, near New-York Hotel.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.
CLOAKS,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
JACKETS,
MANTILLAS,
In every variety of material,
AT
The United States Cloak and Mantilla Store,
Nos. 304 and 306 Canal-st.
GEO. CAREY.
Opposite Arnold, Constable & Co.'s.
N. B.—MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOAKS IN ALL SIZES.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!
50,000 YARDS
OF
BRITISH AND SAXONY
DRESS GOODS,
FROM THE GREAT AUCTION SALES
OF
THE WEEK,
AT PRICES VARYING FROM
12½ cts. to 20 cts. a YARD,
AND CHEAPER AND MUCH BETTER THAN
Prints or Delaines.
We invite the special attention of purchasers to the above lot of Dress Goods.
ALSO,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF ALL THE NEW STYLES AND COLORS IN
FRENCH MERINOS, OTTOMANS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, VELOURS, EPINGLINE, CASHMERES, POPLINS, &c., 20 to 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
ALSO,
A complete assortment of MOURNING DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, VEILS, GLOVES, &c., &c.
LADIES WEARING MOURNING will find it to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before going to mourning stores.
N. B.—Large lots of Dress Goods, &c., &c., receiving constantly from auction.
W. K. PEYTON,
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE STYLES.
CLOAKS at $5 and $6.
CLOAKS at $7 and $8.
CLOAKS at $8 and $9.
CLOAKS at $10 and $11.
CLOAKS at $12 to $25.
CLOAKS 25 to 40 PER CENT.
CHEAPER THAN BROADWAY STORES.
Ladies, please examine our garments. In style, quality and manufacture we guarantee them equal to any in the City.
W. K. PEYTON,
CLOAK MANUFACTURER.
No. 274 Bowery, near Houston-st.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN
REAL POINT APPLIQUE LACES, 75c., $1, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75, $2, $2 50, $3 and $3 50. Warranted at less than half prices.
Also, will open on MONDAY, Nov. 17,
A magnificent assortment of
Real Black Thread Lace Veils, (very choice,) from $2 25 to $40.
Black Thread Guipure and French Laces, Coiffures and Barbes.
Real Point Lace Collars, from $1 50 and upwards.
Guipure Thread and Valenciennes Collars and Sets.
1,000 pieces Valenciennes Laces, all widths.
Real Lace and French Embroidered Handkerchiefs, new styles.
Together with a full assortment of every kind of
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.
All at remarkably low prices.
E. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 429 Broadway.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
FROM AUCTION.
RICHEST PARIS BONNET RIBBONS,
At prices below the panic of '57.
ALSO, BONNET VELVETS, SILKS,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILLINEY GOODS, without advance upon last year's prices.
BARGAINS in EMBROIDERED SETS, COLLARS and BANDS, KID and CLOTH GLOVES and HOSIERY.
Also, New Styles in KNITTED AND WOVE WOOL HOODS, SONTAGS, &c., &c.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.—THE LARGEST STOCK OF FEATHERS AND FLOWERS in the City to select from.
Also, NEW DRESS TRIMMINGS.
Another Lot of SILK VELVET RIBBONS, at 31c. the Piece, every Color.
BLACK SILK VELVET RIBBONS, with White and Colored Edges, under regular prices.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
Entrance to this Department No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE.—LADIES' AND MISSES' BEAVER BONNETS and BLOOMERS.
New line of DRAB AND BLACK FELT BONNETS.
Over 100 cases of FASHIONABLE FELT BLOOMERS, at 56c., 68c. and 75c. each; sold elsewhere at 8s. and 10s. each
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st.
And No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

MILLINERS AND STOREKEEPERS
CAN PURCHASE,
AT GRAND-STREET CHEAP STORE,
CUT LENGTHS OF MILLINERY GOODS CHEAPER THAN CITY JOBBERS SELL WHOLE PIECES.
Call on
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 311 and 311½ Grand-st., and No. 66 Allen-st.,
Fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT NO. 343 EIGHTH-AV.—GEORGE KEYES will offer on MONDAY, a large assortment of Dress Goods, purchased at the large auction sales of last week. Ottoman, Velour and Empress Cloths. Also Reps, Plain Silks, French Merinoes, Shawls, etc.

MILLINERY.

1862.—PARIS AND NEW-YORK FALL FASHIONS in ladies' bonnets, flowers and ribbons. I have some exclusive novelties for ladies. Mrs. W. SIMMONDS, No. 637 Broadway.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CLARET WINES AND BRANDIES,
From Paul de Coninck, Monod & Guiraud, Bordeaux, France. Warranted strictly pure.
For sale by
J. MARC MARTIN, Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS REMOVED.
CHARLES G. HOOK
Respectfully announces to his customers and the public that he has removed to the spacious new store,
No. 765 BROADWAY, near 9th-st.
In making the above announcement, he takes the opportunity of expressing the hope that the patronage so generously bestowed on him through the many past years will be continued, and promises that he will use his best efforts to merit it.
N. B.—No. 765 BROADWAY.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
RICH WOVEN DRESS GOODS,
FROM AUCTION.
100 pieces SAXONY, at 25c. per yard,
worth 37c. per yard.
100 pieces FIGURED VALENCIA,
only 3s. per yard, worth 4s. 6d.
300 pieces FIGURED VELOURS,
at 2s. 6d. per yard, worth 3s. 6d.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
NEWEST OF PARIS STYLES
OF
RICH CLOAKS.
Also,
FULL STOCK OF CLOTHS
FOR MAKING CLOAKS,
At Great Bargains.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY.
BARGAINS IN
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
COMPRISING
TABLE DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELS,
MARSEILLES QUILTS, BLANKETS, &c., &c.
C. G. HOOK.

AT NO. 765 BROADWAY,
NEW MOURNING DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MILLINERY.
C. G. HOOK.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY,
Will offer at retail on MONDAY, Nov. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last week, consisting of
300 Yards OTTOMAN VALOUR and EMPRESS CLOTHS, in
Plaids, Stripes, Broche and Plain Colors, from 25c. to 50c.
200 Pieces PARIS VALOURS, EMPRESS, REPS and EPINGLINE CLOTHS, in all the new shades of Purples, Blues and Drabs, from 85c. upward.
150 Pieces SUPER FRENCH MERINOES, in new shades. Also, a large assortment of
DRESS GOODS NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.

AT No. 355 BROADWAY,
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Will offer at retail, on Monday, Nov. 17,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF DRESS GOODS,
Purchased at the
GREAT AUCTION SALES
Of last Week, viz.:
100 PIECES CHECK SILKS, in high colors,
Suitable for Misses' and Ladies' wear, with
A large assortment of
PLAIN POULT-DE-SOIE SILKS, in the new Shades of Drabs, Purple, Blue, &c., with a large assortment of FANCY and BLACK SILKS.
Also, a large assortment of
SHAWLS,
In Stripe, Brocha and Fancy Plaids, Paris Brocha, with open centres, in all colors.
Also, closing out an Invoice of
REAL INDIA SHAWLS, VERY CHEAP.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

VALUABLE BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—4 lots of ground, between Putnam and Madison, Franklin and Bedford avs.; store No. 242 Fulton-av.; 2 3-story and basement brick houses, in Wilson-st., between Bedford and Wythe avs.; 1 2-story frame cottage house, in Kent, near Willoughby-av.; 1 cottage, with two lots of land, on Judson-av., opposite Cypress Hills Cemetery; 1 3-story and basement brown-stone front house, in Hewes-st., near Lee-av. A large number of valuable lots, either by the block or single lot, in the immediate vicinity of Lee-av. Church and Union Skating Pond. The above will be sold on easy terms. Apply to JOHNSON & SPADER, Lumber Merchants, Kent-av., corner of Hewes-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED City property, either in New-York or Brooklyn, 206 acres, beautifully located near the station of the Harlem Railroad, in Dutchess County, with excellent improvements, a new and valuable house, and all necessary outbuildings, in good order. Price, $12,000, without incumbrance. Apply to the owner on Monday and Tuesday, the 17th and 18th insts., between 10 and 12 o'clock, at Room No. 21, No. 355 Broadway.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with free-stone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, and all the modern improvements; built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating-pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st., or of Mr. THORP, on the premises.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY, BASEMENT AND attic brick house and lot, No. 327 Henry-st., Brooklyn, within three blocks of six churches, five to eight minutes' walk from South or Hamilton ferry; neighborhood unexceptionable; will be sold very low; terms to accommodate. Apply to B. ROCKWELL, No. 84 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE— for a smaller house, the four-story, high stoop, brownstone front house, No. 47 East 29th-st.; handsomely finished, in complete order, and ready for immediate occupancy. Can be seen any time during the day, or apply to C. H. S., No. 24 Murray-st. Coal laid in for the Winter.

FOR SALE—FIFTEEN VALUABLE BUILDING lots in the business centre of Jersey City. Apply to J. J. DURANT, No. 46 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

A MODEL TOWN, NORTH NEW-YORK, is now being laid out, built upon, graded, curbed, sidewalks flagged and lighted with gas, just over 3d-av. Harlem River Bridge, in Westchester County; no assessments, and taxation light; commences at 138th-st., northerly to Melrose, (Morrisania.) Streets and avenues correspond with those of New-York proper: decidedly, in every respect, the most desirable property ever offered for sale in these suburbs; over 1,000 lots, at prices from $200 to $1,000; terms easy; also for sale, several houses now finishing. Apply to THOMAS RAE, on the premises.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTGAGE, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

RAHWAY, N. J.—A TWO-STORY HOUSE, NINE rooms and kitchen, green blinds, fruit, &c.; lot 75x100, on Milton-av., near railroad. Address S. S. HILL, on the premises, or S. COCKCROFT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

TO LET.

TO LET.—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO story house No. 93 Henry-st., consisting of three rooms and one attic room, with use of basement for washing; rent, $16 per month till 1st May, or can be rented for a year from that day, also.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times*' Counting-room.

TO LET—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY and basement house No. 226 Thompson-st., near Washington-square, with all the modern improvements; gas fixtures throughout. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 231 Thompson-st.

TO LEASE—FOR A LONG TERM, THE PROPERTY known by the street number 70, (seventy,) in Murray-st., two doors west of College-place. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, Treasurer of Columbia College, 71 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A MODERN-built house, between 14th and 60th sts., in fee, costing not more than $5,000; part cash will be paid at the time of sale, the remainder in quarterly installments. Address, with the real name of the owner and location, J. P. HOUSE, Box No. 3,329 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A ROOM SUITABLE FOR A PHYSICIAN'S office—a pleasant front room in an English-basement house preferred; location between 20th and 35th sts., and 6th and Lexington avs.; furnished. Address M. C., College of Physicians and Surgeons.

WANTED TO RENT—BY A SMALL FAMILY, an unfurnished house in a good neighborhood up town, with the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Rent must not exceed $500. Address TENANT, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

ELECTION PRINTING AT LOW PRICES.
G. A. WHITEHORNE,
No. 42 Ann-st., four doors from Nassau.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—MANTELS SOLD AT astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yard, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York. Mantels put up in every part of the country. Cut this out

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress, or to do chamberwork or take care of children of any age; has six years' City reference. Can be seen at No. 68 34th-st., corner Broadway, over drug-store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.— Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or regular laundress; does up linens in style; is a magnificent shirt-ironer; no objection to do the cooking, baking and kitchen work of a private family; wages $7 to $8; City or country; excellent City reference. Call at No. 193 East 21st-st., first floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Situation wanted by a respectable young American woman in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; best of City reference given; has lived four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— A situation wanted, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, and to assist with the washing and ironing, and make herself useful; has the best of references from the highest of families. Call at her present employer's, No. 105 West 42d-st., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation in a respectable private family, by an excellent girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, and assist in the fine washing; has the best of City reference; can be seen at No. 105½ East 28th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— An active young woman wants a situation to do chamberwork and waiting or washing, or to do the general work of a small family; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th-sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.— Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or to do fine washing and ironing, or sewing; has 4 years and 6 months' reference. Can be seen for 2 days. Inquire at No. 222 Hudson-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at the Protestant Employment Agency, No. 125 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE middle-aged woman, as cook, in a small private family; understands good plain cooking and baking; would go a short distance in the country; good City references given. Call at 119 West 24th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS A situation as good cook; understands her business thoroughly; is a good baker of bread and pastry; has the best City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH WOMAN desires a situation, in City or country, as first-class cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent baker; has the best of reference from her last employer. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A YOUNG WOMAN WISHES A situation in a private family as cook; understands her business; is an excellent baker; has three years' reference from her last place; has no objection to assist at washing. Call at No. 134 17th-st., near 7th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WANTS a situation as cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 213 West 16th-st., second floor, front room.

AS PROFESSED COOK.—SITUATION WANTED by a highly respectable and very experienced girl as thorough cook; understands her business in all its branches, and is equal to the position in any first-class family in New-York or Brooklyn; is a good servant and expects good wages. The highest references. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS GOOD PLAIN COOK.—WANTED A SITUATION by a respectable woman in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; would be willing to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 200 26th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOKS, &c.—SITUATIONS WANTED, BY two steady Protestant young women—one as good cook and baker; understands her business well in all its branches; will assist with the plain washing; the other as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker in a small family; both will be found willing and obliging, and have good references. Apply for two days at No. 111 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL wishes a situation in a private family as first-rate cook, and is willing to assist in the plain washing if required; can give the best of City reference from where she has lived five years. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 West 19th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT— Wanted, a situation to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, by a neat, respectable servant girl; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good, thorough plain cook; economical in her kitchen, willing, obliging and trusty; can be highly recommended. City or country. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOKS, WASHERS AND IRONERS.— Situations are wanted for some very desirable servants, as cooks and laundresses, who thoroughly understand their duties, intelligent, respectful and reliable. Also for some thorough waitresses, housemaids and infants' nurses, who refer to the first families in Brooklyn. Superior servants at moderate wages at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn, opposite the City Hall, formerly of Tillary-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER OR TO WAIT UPON AN INVALID.—A family wishes to procure for a very smart, active English person, in whom unlimited confidence can be placed, a situation as above; is competent and willing to assist in any part of the household where her services are required; has been for many years in the family in the above capacity, death in the family being the cause of parting with her. Address a note to HOUSEKEEPER, Box No. 207 *Times* Office, for two days.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORK SERVANT.—Situation wanted, by a middle-aged woman, to do the housework of a moderate size, genteel family; is a thoroughly experienced and conscientious servant, and in neatness of person and disposition will please any lady. Refers to the last family she lived with. Apply to Mr. CHRISTOPHER, No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

AS FRENCH OR GERMAN LADY'S MAID.—A respectable person, who has lived out 6 years in the same capacity in Geneva, Switzerland, and one year in Stuttgart, Germany, who understands all kinds of sewing and hairdressing, wishes a situation. Speaks no English. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS GERMAN LADY'S MAID.—A RESPECTABLE German girl, of genteel appearance, who is an excellent seamstress, and understands hairdressing, wishes a situation; she is well qualified for nursery governess, and understands music. Apply at the Employment Society's Office, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, a few doors east of Broadway.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED, by a first-class laundress; can do up fine muslins in the neatest style, and also can mangle and do French fluting, or would have no objections to go as chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly understands her business in both capacities; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 61 Houston-st., near Mott, second floor, front room.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a young woman as first-class laundress; can do fluting and fineries in the neatest manner. The best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, third floor, front room, No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION wanted, by a young woman, as nurse and seamstress; can take care of an infant and do all kinds of family sewing; can cut and fit children's and ladies' dresses; has five years' City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 126 8th-st., Clinton-place, third floor, front room, No. 9.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress in a gentleman's family; has no objection to travel; understands the care of children; can produce the best of City references. Call at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., Room No. 16.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant woman in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best of references. Apply at No. 333 6th-av., near corner of 17th-st.

AS INFANT'S NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a Protestant young woman, who is fully competent to discharge the duties of infant's nurse, having lived in that capacity for several years past; can be highly recommended; City reference given; would do chamberwork, if required. Can be seen, for two days or until engaged, at No. 182 East 16th-st., near Avenue A, first floor, front room.

AS CHILD'S NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED by a competent woman as child's nurse; can take entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful if required; first-class City reference. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 50 10th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs., for two days.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman is desirous of a situation as waitress in a first-class private family; understands her work thoroughly; can give the best of City reference for neatness and capability. Can be seen for two days at No. 49 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS WAITRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—A young woman, who is very neat in her person and habits, of unexceptionable character, desires a situation in the city or country; will be found a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and sets her table in good style. Apply No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, corner of Joralemon-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN ANY CAPACITY, outdoors or indoors, by a practical, energetic man, not afraid of hard work, mental or physical; is a pleasing salesman, quick accountant and assistant bookkeeper; unexceptionable references. Address PERSEVERANCE, City Post-office.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable man, as coachman, or to take charge of a farm; is a Protestant and single; has the best of references. Address C. R. J., Box No. 211 *Times* Office, or could be seen at No. 116 Henry-st.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom, by a single man, English; is sober and honest, a good driver, and thoroughly understands the management of horses; no objection to the country; the best of reference given. Address R. S., No. 894 Broadway.

AS GARDENER AND COACHMAN.— Wanted, a situation as gardener and coachman by a respectable single Protestant man, who thoroughly understands gardening in every respect, and is also an excellent groom and coachman; is a thorough, competent, steady man; refers to gentlemen in this City, with whom he has lived several years. Address A. B., Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a young man as coachman and groom; is a careful driver and understands the care and management of horses thoroughly; best of City reference. Address J. C., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION; a classic in the laying out of ornamental grounds; first-rate florist and fruit grower, and a good vegetable grower; has the best of reference. Address W. D., Mr. Bridgeman's seed store, corner 18th-st. and Broadway, for three days.

AS GROOM.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as groom; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can give the best of City references. Can be seen until engaged at No. 611 Broadway.

WANTED.—TO DRUGGISTS.—THE ADVERTISER wishes a situation as salesman in a wholesale house; has been engaged in the retail trade nine years in the West. Would not object to traveling part of the time. Address DRUGGIST, Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED,

BOY WANTED—TO ASSIST IN THE OFFICE of a foreign commission hardware merchant. One fresh from a public school preferred. Address Box No. 3,962 New-York Post-office, with letter from teacher.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GOOD COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her duties; good references required. Apply at No. 33 East 20th-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock this morning.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—WANTED, a competent woman to cook, wash and iron; must come well recommended. Apply at No. 197 Livingston-st., Brooklyn.

A COOK, &c.—WANTED, A COOK, WASHER and general houseworker, to go some distance from New-York. A German girl preferred; must come well recommended. Inquire at No. 29 West 34th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—AN ASSISTANT DRESSMAKER, who understands cutting and fitting children's dresses and making over ladies' garments, wishes employment by the day in a private family; can do all kinds of sewing. Address No. 286 3d-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A TIDY PROTESTANT GIRL, 15 OR 16 years of age, who is willing to live in a country village, a short distance from the City, to do light chamberwork and assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 33 West 31st-st., between Broadway and 5th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NOS. 307 and 309 4th avs., (late No. 149 Grand-st.,) can be found a large number of first-class servants, Protestant and Catholic, viz.: several really professed cooks, viz.: Scotch, English, German and Irish. Also, coachmen, waiters, gardeners, &c.

INSTRUCTION.

"AMER. SCHOOL INST.," 1855.
OFFERS RELIABLE EDUCATIONAL INFORMATION
To all who require teachers for families and schools. Particulars of candidates for any department of instruction, given without charge.
To parents who seek good schools for their children.
To well-qualified teachers who desire positions.
Experienced teachers of classics, French and music, wanted.
References: D. C. Van Norman, LL. D., N. Y.; Messrs. Barnes & Burr, No. 51 John-st., N. Y.; Messrs. Iveson, Phinney & Co., No. 48 Walker-st., N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & CO., Educational Agents,
Irving Building, No. 596 Broadway.

MRS. & MISS STEERS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, No. 56 WEST 11th-STREET,
Will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 18.
Class Singing will be taught by Mr. Muller, Organist of Ascension Church. Dancing class taught by Mr. Charand; will commence the last Friday in October. Circulars may be obtained at the principal bookstores, and at No. 56 West 11th-st.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Circulars, stating terms, &c., may be obtained at the above address.

BENJAMIN MASON'S
MILITARY AND COLLEGIATE BOARDING SCHOOL, YONKERS, N. Y.
Circulars at No. 38 Nassau-st., and No. 574 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE—NO. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square, (GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., and JAMES FANNING, A. M., Rectors,) with twelve Assistant Professors, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Students for West Point, Columbia, Harvard and other colleges are admitted to the classes for which they are prepared. *Now* is the time to join the CLASSES in Latin, Greek, Mathematics, French, German, Spanish, &c., while they are in process of formation. Only 15 pupils to the teacher is the average and *not* 150, as in the crowded masses of the Ward schools. Boarding pupils received. Catalogues with terms, references, &c., had at the Institute, or by addressing G. W. CLARKE, the resident Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY— Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Pupils received at any time, paying from date of entrance.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place.

FRENCH CLASSES, READINGS AND LECTURES—By Prof. Miel, late of Harvard University. First lecture on TUESDAY, and first reading on FRIDAY next, at 11 o'clock. Morning and evening classes now forming. 24 cards, $6. Apply at No. 1 West 26th-st. Boarders received.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT BEDFORD, Westchester County, N. Y. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Circulars at No. 183 Water st., or of the Principal.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY—COOPERSTOWN, New-York. $40 pays board, washing, fuel, furnished room, and tuition in common English 14 weeks. Term opens Dec. 5. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M.

PROF. ELIE CHARLIER'S INSTITUTE, Nos. 48 and 50 East 24th-st. Boarding and Day School. Pupils prepared for College, business, West Point, the Navy School. Primary Department, gymnasium, &c.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French, English and Primary School, with Gymnasium, Nos. 870 and 872 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 8. Circulars at the school and at Randolph's.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

RICHARD P. JENKS' CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL, No. 1,186 Broadway, will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 8.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SUPERIOR POSITION IN SOME high-toned family or elsewhere, by a young lady largely experienced, as editor's assistant or contributor, organist, singer, teacher of English, music, drawing, painting. She refers to prominent gentlemen for the assurance that low expectations are in no wise commensurate with inferior abilities. Or she would engage in what might require but a few hours each day or week.
Miss WARNER, Box No. 160 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY WHO CAN teach the English branches, such as arithmetic, algebra, geometry and botany, the rudiments of French; also, Latin and Greek, and all the studies usually taught in schools, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References from families and schools, where she has taught before, and from the Principal of the Union Institute, No. 3 Douglass-st., Brooklyn, where a letter may be addressed.

AS GOVERNESS.—A GERMAN LADY, WHO has for five years taught the higher branches of English, as well as French, German, music and drawing in one of the first families of New-York, desires a reengagement as resident governess in this City. Unexceptionable references given. Address No. 65 West 21st-st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time. Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.— The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—A LOT OF GOOD SECOND-HAND furniture for cash. Address EUGENE, Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN C. CHEESMAN, M. D.—At a Quarterly Meeting of the Trustees of the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the City of New-York, held on Tuesday, Nov. 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the Board of Trustees of the College do hereby offer a tribute of respect to the memory of their senior fellow-trustee, JOHN C. CHEESMAN, M. D., deceased on the 11th ultimo. For nearly fifty years a distinguished practitioner of medicine in this City, and for thirty-five years a member of this Board, he has uniformly proved himself a steadfast friend of the College, and promoted its prosperity by his influence.

Resolved, That in common with an extensive circle of confiding friends, this Board regards the decease of one so eminently skillful and successful in the practice of his profession as was Dr. CHEESMAN, a great public loss.

Resolved, That the Board beg leave hereby to express to the family of the deceased, their sincere sympathy with them in their bereavement.

Resolved, That the Registrar be requested to communicate a copy of these resolutions to the family of Dr. CHEESMAN.

MEDICAL.

SECRET DISEASES.
SECRET DISEASES.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
THE MOST CERTAIN REMEDY EVER USED.
YES, A POSITIVE CURE.
BALSAM COPAVIA AND MERCURY DISCARDED.

Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure. They are entirely vegetable, having no smell nor unpleasant taste. Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in twenty-four hours. No exposure, no trouble, no change. Price, $2; female, $3. Sold, and sent by mail, by H. C. OAKLEY, No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 25 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 260th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

THE VIGOR OF YOUTH IS RESTORED by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE OR INVIGORATING ELIXIR, and Dr. Powers' Radical Pills or Physical Regenerator. Young man! Are you subject to that soul and body destroying disease resulting from secret habits? Dr. Powers' Invigorating Essence and Radical Pills briefly cure the very worst cases, while innocent of anything deleterious, and are warranted a never-failing cure. Prepared and sold by WALTER POWERS, M.D., No. 12 Laight-st., New-York. Afflicted, try them! They will certainly cure. Send for circular; first, read it carefully, and then you will send for the remedies.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE "PRIVATE Treatise," (also a Treatise on Dyspepsia, on the Gravel, &c.,) No. 134 Bleecker-st., west of Broadway. Those applying in the earlier stages of certain diseases, will be surprised at the rapidity and ease of the cure; but it is especially such as have suffered long, or from a certain class of persons, (as so often in Stricture, Gleet, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, &c.,) who will best appreciate his services.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

SCORES OF GRATEFUL LETTERS weekly are now received from young men who have recovered perfect health by following the directions contained in Drs. Trall & Jackson's Pathology of the Reproductive Organs. $3. Sold in New-York by OLIVER S. FELT, No. 36 Walker-st.

DR. POWERS' FRENCH INDIA-RUBBER PREVENTIVES. Several varieties, very superior, surpassingly fine, durable, unequaled, and warranted satisfactory in every respect. $3 per dozen, mailed free. Send for circular, call on or address
DR. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. [illegible] pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived in the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electric Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 136th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y.
W. DUNNING.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING MACHINES, such as Singer's, Wheeler & Wilson's, Finkle & Lyon's, and Howe's, for sale on part payment down, and balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED.
Under an order from the President of the United States a national system has been established by the Sanitary Commission for the safe transmission and judicious distribution of articles contributed by the people for the sick and wounded of the Army and Navy. The system, after being well tried, has been formally approved and recommended by the President, the General-in-Chief and the Surgeon-General. The security it offers against misappropriation is practically perfect. All the contributions are delivered in the hospitals before they necessarily pass from the control of the Commission. Of more than a million articles sent through one of the largest of its channels of supply, it has been ascertained that not one hundred have miscarried or been dishonestly used. Discreet and trustworthy agents are constantly employed in visiting all divisions of the Army, including those on the Southern coast, the Mississippi, and the Western frontier, to direct supplies where they are most needed, and to secure, as far as practicable, their judicious use. The Commission does not undertake to deliver articles to individuals, and declines to receive contributions with any restriction as to their destination within the limits of the force employed in the service of the nation, it being one of its secondary objects to strengthen the sentiment of National unity wherever it can come in antagonism with State or local pride. The distribution of hospital supplies is but a branch of the work of the Commission. It employs the best professional talent which can be obtained in the country to aid its larger purpose—to do all that is possible for the health and vigor of our soldiers, to lighten their burden, and to sustain their spirits under the privations and hardships which are an essential part of successful warfare. For this purpose contributions to its treasury are solicited. They may be sent to the Treasurer, G. T. STRONG, Esq., No. 68 Wall-st., New-York.

Commissioners under appointment from the President of the United States: Rev. Henry W. Bellows, D. D.; Prof. A. D. Bache, LL. D.; George W. Cullum, U. S. A.; Alexander E. Shiras, U. S. A.; Robert C. Wood, M. D.; William H. Van Buren, M. D.; Wolcott Gibbs, M. D.; Samuel G. Howe, M. D.; Cornelius R. Agnew, M. D.; Elisha Harris, M. D.; J. S. Newberry, M. D.; Geo. T. Strong; Horace Binney, Jr., Right Rev. Thos. M. Clark, D. D.; Hon. Joseph Holt, R. W. Burnett, Hon. Mark Skinner, Frederick Law Olmsted.

Donations of suitable supplies for the sick and wounded will be received at the rooms of the Woman's Central Relief Association, No. 10 3d-av., Cooper Union. For further information apply in New-York at the office of the Commission, No. 823 Broadway, or to FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary, Washington.

FINANCIAL.

U S
"Five-Twenty" Year
SIX PER CENT.
BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000
AND $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities.
NO. 38 WALL-ST.
Deposits received, Collections made, Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.
This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilyea & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.
The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.
JOHN GARDINER, President.

NO. 21 WALL-ST.,
Corner of Broad.
GWYNNE & DAY,
STOCK COMMISSION BROKERS,
Offer their services for the purchase or sale of United States Stocks, State Bonds, Railroad Stocks and Bonds, and all other securities dealt in at the Stock Exchange. New-York State Stocks constantly on hand and for sale.
United States "Five-Twenty" Registered and Coupon Six Per Cent. Stocks constantly on hand and for sale at par and accrued interest. These Bonds can be had in denominations of $50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
GWYNNE & DAY.

U. S. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS FOR SALE AT PAR.
Interest to commence from date of purchase.
PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY IN GOLD.
Also, STOCK and BONDS bought and sold on Commission.
STUYVESANT, HOLLY & SCHENCK,
No. 11 PINE-STREET.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BANKING OFFICE OF
CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.,
No. 11 Wall-st., New-York.
We have this day associated with us in our stock department Mr. N. S. WASHBURN, of the Stock Exchange, and are fully prepared to execute all orders for Stocks, Bonds, &c., at the usual commission.
Nov. 5, 1862. CROMMELIN, CURTIS & CO.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 69 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.
REFERENCES.
Daniel S. Miller, Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile, John P. March.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1862.
AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company, and for three inspectors of the next election, the following named gentlemen were duly elected:
FOR DIRECTORS.
Effingham Townsend,
William Agnew,
William S. Herriman,
Jacob R. Nevius,
Jacob A. Robertson,
Charles N. S. Rowland,
Edward G. Faile,
John J. Phelps,
Jacob Harsen,
Edmund Penfold,
C. P. Leverich,
William G. Read,
Charles Burkhalter,
F. C. Havemeyer,
Abraham R. Van Nest,
Edward H. Owen,
John F. Halstead,
Lawrence M. Luther,
Charles D. Matthews,
William R. Thurston.
FOR INSPECTORS.
Matthew Bird,
Peter I. Nevius, Jr.,
Abraham B. Embury.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, C. N. S. Rowland, Esq., was unanimously reëlected President.
J. V. HARRIOTT, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1862.
MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the Bondholders and Stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company will be held in the City of Chicago, at the office of the Company, on the 19th day of November next, at the hour of noon of that day, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said Company, and transacting such other business as may be brought before them.
J. W. FOSTER,
M. L. SYKES,
A. C. BADGER, Commissioners.
JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, Oct. 16, 1862.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS, &c., of the Chatham Bank, held Nov. 3, 1862, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,
WM. K. BELCHER,
WM. L. CONKLIN,
GEO. C. COLLINS,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,
THOS. DAVENPORT,
JOHN B. DUNHAM,
BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
ALFRED L. ROWE,
CHAS. J. SHEPARD,
CHAS. SANDFORD,
JOHN H. SHERWOOD,
GEO. OPDYKE,
OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOS. WOODWARD.
And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously reëlected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Nov. 12, 1862.
NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at the office of Messrs. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, until the 21st instant at 12 o'clock M., for the sale to this Company of $41,000 of its First or Second Mortgage Bonds, for the Sinking Fund. The Company reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Parties whose proposals are accepted may furnish the bonds on or before the 24th instant.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY—ALBANY, Nov. 1, 1862.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second WEDNESDAY (the 10th) of December next. The poll will be opened at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
ROBERT L. BANKS, Secretary.

MOUNT VERNON RAILROAD COMPANY.—The holders of the bonds of this Corporation are requested to send their address, respectively, and the numbers of their bonds, to JOHN N. WHITING, No. 69 Wall-st., New-York, preparatory to proceedings for the enforcement of the provisions of the mortgage given to secure said bonds. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1862.
ISAAC SEYMOUR, Trustee.

IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the Office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 1st day of December next, from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 11, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at their office, No. 66 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 1, 1862.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 102 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1862.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECtors of this Company will be held at the office on MONDAY, Dec. 1, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
WM. A. BURTIS, JR., Secretary.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

$40,000 TO LOAN, IN SUMS OF FROM $950 to $5,000, on improved real estate in New-York, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh. No brokers' commission charged. Apply to AMHERST WIGHT, Jr., Attorney-at-Law, 229 Broadway, Room 27, New-York.

$5,000 MORTGAGE FOR SALE.—$5,000 mortgage on improved property, worth three times the amount, situated in Sag Harbor, L. I., and bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. For particulars, apply to JOHN H. PEET, No. 49 Park-place, New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO CITY Coupons purchased at best rates by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 70 Wall-st. and No. 161 Pearl-st.

FINANCIAL.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.
These Bonds, interest payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.
Purchases of this loan through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.
Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
No. 88 WALL-ST., Nov. 8, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent. out of the net earnings of the last three months, payable (free of United States tax) at the office of the Company on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst. The Transfer Books will reopen on FRIDAY, 14th inst. By order of the Board,
THEO. T. JOHNSON, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1862.
TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1 3d-av., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to [illegible] o'clock.
THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, CORNER of 14th-st. and 8th-av. Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M.; Wednesday and Saturday from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from that date.
THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ELECTION NOTICE.—PURSUANT TO THE provisions of the laws of this State, Public Notice is hereby given, by the Common Council of the City of New-York, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of the various Wards of said City, on the first Tuesday of December next, (being the second day of December, 1862.)

The Polls will be held at the places which have been duly designated by the Common Council as the places at which Elections shall be held in said districts during the present year, and the polls will be open at sunrise, and remain open until sunset, when they will be finally closed.

THE OFFICERS TO BE VOTED FOR AT SUCH ELECTION ARE THE FOLLOWING:
A COMPTROLLER, in the place of Robert T. Haws.
A COUNSEL to the CORPORATION, in place of Greene C. Bronson.
An ALDERMAN in each of the Aldermanic Districts of the City having an odd numerical designation, viz.: 1st, 3d, 5th, 7th, 9th, 11th, 13th, 15th and 17th.
Six COUNCILMEN to each Senatorial District.
One COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
One INSPECTOR OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward.
Two TRUSTEES OF COMMON SCHOOLS for each Ward, and such vacancies as may exist in School Offices.
By order of the Common Council.
D. T. VALENTINE,
Clerk of Common Council.
Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.
JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID HILL, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, the executor, at his office, No. 10 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of April next.
Dated OCTOBER 4, 1862.
o6-1aw6mM JOHN OGDEN SMITH, Executor.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—DAILY LINE.—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 26, East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroads; also the shore line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken and received on the wharf all day, and waybill to all stations on Housatonic Railroad at contract prices.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:15 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

TWO TRIPS A WEEK, LEAVING AT 4 O'CLOCK, INSTEAD OF 5.—Steamer MASSACHUSETTS will, on and after Nov. 19, leave James-slip, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, for Orient, Greenport, Sag Harbor, &c.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$700 REWARD.—STOLEN FROM THE SAG Harbor Savings Bank on the night of Oct. 31, 1862, the following bonds and notes:
Four U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, $500 each, 19th August, 1861, numbered B, 3,389; A, 3,391; B, 3,392; C, 3,393; twenty fifties, 7 3-10 Treasury Notes, interest payable 19th February and August; numbered from 4,845 to 4,864, both inclusive.
Eight U. S. Bonds for $1,000 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 7,977, 8,527, 4,477, 4,478, 2,386, 2,387, 2,388, 4,513.
Two U. S. Bonds for $500 each, coupons of 6 per cent. attached, of 1881, Nos. 3,658, 3,659.
All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above securities.
The above reward will be paid by me on recovery of said property, and no questions asked.
R. E. TOPPING, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

$50 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, NOV. 3, from a carriage in passing up 4th-av., from 9th-st. to Gramercy Park, (20th-st.,) or in East 15th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway, a BLACK LEATHER TRAVELING BAG, marked "J. B., New-York," containing one camel's hair and two blanket shawls, two of them of marked pattern, besides several smaller articles, of little value except to the owner, among them a Bible much prized. A reward of $50 will be paid for the recovery of the property, or proportionably for any part of it, on application at No. 24 Gramercy Park.

CAUTION.—LOST IN THE MAILS, TWO PROMISSORY NOTES, as follows, viz.: Samuels, Congdon & Co., April 10, 1862, 8 months, $641 74; Jones & Smith, Sept. 28, 1862, 2 months, $590 34; each payable to the order of the makers, and indorsed by them. All persons are hereby cautioned not to buy or negotiate the above notes, as payment of them has been stopped.

CENTRAL OFFICE, SANITARY COMMISSION.
WASHINGTON, Sept. 20, 1862.
The Sanitary Commission, at the request of Gen. Halleck, most earnestly advises against the practice of sending presents to soldiers of articles which it is supposed will add to the conveniences of their camp life. To the knowledge of the Commission, many hundred tons of such presents are now piled uselessly in storehouses and yards, and upon old camp-grounds; while thousands have probably been destroyed to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy, and but a small part of all that have been received by those to whom they were addressed have been of the smallest value to them, except as tokens of the affectionate interest of their friends. For this purpose, letters and such other small and light articles as can be transmitted by mail would have been much better. Larger gifts occasion serious practical mischief—men and officers being naturally averse to throwing them away—they add to the incumbrances, which are a chief cause of the excessive fatigue, and thus of the sickness, of the soldier. Volunteers almost universally, until they learn better by dear-bought experience, undertake to carry an excessive amount of clothing. To this cause, and to the excessive baggage of their officers, some of the severest losses of the Union forces in the present war are attributed by the highest military authority. But even when successful in battle, the attempt to secure comfort by the possession of an unusual amount of clothing is nearly always frustrated; the heaviest knapsack being thrown away at the first, long-continued hard march, while the light one is retained, and the long and heavily-laden wagon-trains being cut off, when the light and short one is protected. Similar observations apply to regimental hospitals. The hospital of a regiment in the field should be supplied with nothing but the barest necessities for the temporary treatment of the sick, who, in all serious cases, are removed as fast as possible to general hospitals, where the supplies of the regiment are not available. An excessive amount of regimental hospital stores and conveniences is a cruelty to the sick and wounded: for it occasions the frequent detention and separation from the regiment of the few articles essential to the usefulness of the surgeon. The Commission has from the first protested against a common error of surgeons in this respect, as well as against the greater evil of the common attempt of the volunteer soldiers to carry into the field too many of the means of comfort to which they are habituated in civil life. In compliance with the request of the General-in-Chief, this appeal is addressed to those by whose mistaken kindness both these evils are believed to have been greatly aggravated and sustained.
FRED. LAW OLMSTED, General Secretary.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NORMA—LORINI.
Director.....J. GRAU
NOTICE.—Seats can be secured for TO-NIGHT, (NORMA,) and WEDNESDAY, (LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO,) at the Academy of Music, Beer & Shirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
TO-NIGHT, (MONDAY,) Nov. 17, NORMA.
Second appearance of
SIGNORA LORINI.
The great success of
NORMA
Has induced the management to repeat it.

Norma	LORINI	Adalgisa	MORENSI
Pollione	MACCAFERRI	Oroveso	SUSINI
Conductor and Musical Director	Sig. MUZIO		

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, GUERRABELLA.
LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO.
SIGNORA GUERRABELLA as MARIE.
BRIGNOLI as TONIO. SUSINI as SUPLICE.
On SATURDAY NEXT, Nov. 22, at 1 o'clock,
LAST GRAND MATINEE OF THE SEASON.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—DINORAH.
Mr. GRAU would respectfully inform the public that as he is determined to bring out
MYERBEER'S LATEST WORK,
the romantic Opera of
DINORAH; OR, LE PARDON DE PLOERMEL,
AS COMPLETELY AS POSSIBLE
in every respect, it being the
FIRST POSITIVE NOVELTY IN OPERA
which he has been enabled to offer them, it will be produced
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 24,
when he trusts to merit the general approbation of his patrons by the thorough and complete manner in which it will be
PLACED ON THE STAGE,
as regards
NEW SCENERY AND NEW DRESSES,
as well as in its
VOCAL, CHORAL AND ORCHESTRAL INTERPRETATION.
Upon this occasion
ANGIOLINA CORDIER
will have the honor to make
HER FIRST APPEARANCE IN NEW-YORK,
in the
ROLE OF THE HEROINE.

WALLACK'S.
Entrances in Broadway and 13th-st.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock; begins at 8.
NEVER ACTED HERE.
THE STANDARD COMEDY
of the
CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE,
(by Garrick and Colman the elder,)
will be given
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY,
with new scenery by Isherwood.
ELEGANT FURNITURE
AND AN EXCELLENT CAST.

Lovewell	Mr. Charles Fisher
Lord Ogleby	Mr. John Gilbert
Sterling	Mr. Mark Smith
Sir John Melville	Mr. Reynolds
Brush	Mr. Floyd
Canton	Mr. John Sefton
Miss Sterling	Mrs. Hoey
Betty	Miss Mary Gannon
Mrs. Heidelberg	Mrs. Vernon
Fanny	Miss Madeline Henriques
Chambermaid	Mrs. Reeves
Trusty	Miss Carman

TUESDAY—The comic drama of
CENTRAL PARK.
Received on two occasions by full and fashionable audiences with peals of laughter and bursts of applause. The artists called before the curtain at the end of each act.
WEDNESDAY—BOSOM FRIENDS.
THURSDAY—THE CLANDESTINE MARRIAGE.
FRIDAY—SPEED THE PLOUGH.
SATURDAY—CENTRAL PARK.
In preparation, THE BACHELOR OF ARTS, HENRIETTE, and THE WAY TO GET MARRIED.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
GEORGE CHRISTY & J. N. BRIGGS,
Lessees and Proprietors.
MONDAY, NOV. 17.
First night of the new Farce, written by Sylvester Bleeker, entitled
BLACK BLUNDERS.
GEORGE CHRISTY.....as.....Julius Crow
Which will be performed in conjunction with the usual varied and excellent bill of entertainment, comprising songs, glees, choruses, sentimental and comic ballads.
THE BEDOUIN ARABS OF COLOR, &c., &c.
Every SATURDAY, A MATINEE,
for ladies and children, commencing at 3.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND,
Entrance corner Fifth-avenue and Fifty-seventh Street.
At the request of a number of the leading citizens of New-York, the extensive property located between the Fourth and Fifth avenues and 57th and 59th streets, has been leased for the purpose of establishing a
SELECT PRIVATE SKATING POND.
These grounds cover an area of
ELEVEN ACRES.
Contracts have been made for fencing and preparing this property for the purposes to which it is to be devoted during the coming Winter.
Large and commodious structures will be erected to accomodate Subscribers, including Refreshment Saloon, Room for the sale and hire of Skates, Cloak Rooms, etc.
It is designed by the Managers to dispose of only a limited number of tickets. None but persons of respectability and character will be admitted as Subscribers, as it is designed to conduct this enterprise so as to enable Ladies and Children to visit the Pond at all times without the necessity of a male escort. References will therefore be demanded of all persons applying for tickets who are not known to the Managers.
Arrangements have been made to illuminate the Pond in the most brilliant manner. A splendid Band of Music will perform from 3½ to 10½ P. M., when the Ice is in condition for Skating.
The management take pleasure in being able to announce that the Pond will be under the charge of OSCAR F. OATMAN, (late President of the Washington Skating Club of Brooklyn,) whose experience is the best guarantee we can give that the Ice will always be kept in the best Skating condition, and that nothing will be left undone to insure the comfort and enjoyment of visitors.
JOHN L. BROWN, General Superintendent.
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Season tickets for a gentleman and two ladies	$10 00
Extra ladies' tickets	2 50
Minor, under 15 years of age	5 00

Sale of tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 19, 1862, at the office of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Metropolitan Hotel, St. Nicholas Hotel and Astor House.

HOPE CHAPEL—THIRD MONTH OF TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA—Evenings at 7¾. Wednesday and Saturday afternoons at 3½. Admission 25 cents. Special exhibitions given to schools, societies, &c., on liberal terms. In compliance with a general wish, a few SEASON TICKETS will be issued, at 50 cents each.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD BY THE LADIES' Association of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Resurrection, at the corner of 5th-av. and 23d-st., under the hotel, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst., and continuing during the week.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.
On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Dépôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.
J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.
P. S.—A night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10, and New-York at 11 P. M.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

NEW RAILROAD LINE.—NEWARK TO NEW-YORK, VIA HOBOKEN.—The extension of the Morris and Essex Railroad to Hoboken, having been completed, trains will run on and after Nov. 19, 1862, as follows:

Leaving Morris and Essex Dépôt, Newark:	Leaving New-York:
6 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 6.45 A. M.
7.30 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 8.15 A. M.
9 A. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 9.45 A. M.
10.30 A. M.	Barclay and Christopher-st. Ferries, 12 M.
1 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 2.45 P. M.
3.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 4.15 P. M.
5 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 5.45 P. M.
6.30 P. M.	Barclay and Canal-st. Ferries, 11 P. M.

Tickets to Newark can be obtained at the Ferry, at either Barclay, Canal or Christopher sts., New-York, or at the Dépôt at Hoboken.
N. B.—Passengers *via* Christopher-st. will connect with the trains by leaving New-York 15 minutes in advance of the above time.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Dépôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M., (Sundays included.)

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; begins at 7½ o'clock.
MONDAY, Nov. 17.
The great modern comedy,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED,
NO REST FOR THE WICKED,
Received on each representation, by full and fashionable audiences, with shouts of laughter and applause.

Mons. Genet (the wicked)		Mr. Blake
Mons. Fernand (the gay)		Mr. C. Walcot, Jr.
Pomaire (the jealous)	Old friends in wickedness of Genet's, not one owning to over 45 years of age.	Robson
Courtaine (the sleepy)		Stoddart
Castelle (the cold)		Marlowe
Montar (the henpecked)		Lennox
Antoine (valet to Genet)		Mr. Peters
Madame Fernand (the loving)		Miss Laura Keene
Madame Claire Genet (the confiding)		Miss Laura Leigh
Madame Bidaut (the austere)		Mrs. Robertson
Madame Montar (the vixen)		Miss Thompson
Annette		Miss Everett

And the Comedietta of the
COLLEEN BAWN SETTLED AT LAST.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY—NO REST FOR THE WICKED.
THURSDAY and FRIDAY—Last two nights of PEG WOFFINGTON.
SATURDAY—The Theatre will be closed for the rehearsal of the Grand Fairy Spectacle entitled
BLONDETTE,
Which will be produced
MONDAY, Nov. 24,
With
GORGEOUS SCENERY, SPLENDID DRESSES,
NOVEL MECHANICAL TRICKS AND EFFECTS,
And the most elaborate
PROPERTIES AND STAGE APPOINTMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....Wm. Wheatley.
LAST WEEK OF THE CELEBRATED
GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE and YOUNG AMERICA,
prior to their departure for Europe, Nov. 29.
MONDAY, Nov. 17, first production of the comic Fairy Pantomime, entitled
THE GOLDEN EGG,
arranged by Gabriel Ravel. New Tricks, Transformations, &c.
Gabriel in his great part of.....Toby
Young America in his celebrated personation of the Frog
The Wonder of the World, YOUNG AMERICA,
will repeat his great feat on
THE THREE FLYING TRAPEZE.
The evening's entertainments will commence with the roaring Farce of
FORTUNE'S FROLIC,
By the Dramatic Company.
Tuesday, last night but five of the GABRIEL RAVEL TROUPE. Mr. Wheatley takes much pleasure in announcing that he has effected a reëngagement with EDWIN FORREST, who will appear on MONDAY EVENING next, Nov. 24, for the first time this season, in his great Shakespearean character of MACBETH.
During Mr. Forrest's engagement, several pieces not yet produced, including THE BROKER OF BOGOTA, (first time in many years,) METAMORA, &c., &c., will be placed upon the stage, with the attention to mise en scene which characterizes this establishment.
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, GRAND FAREWELL RAVEL MATINEE.
The performance will commence at 7¾ o'clock. Doors open at 7 o'clock. With the exception of the Press, NO FREE LIST.
Admission, 50 cents; Secured Parquet Stalls, 75 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE.
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
DIRECTOR.....CARL ANSCHUTZ.
MONDAY, Nov. 17, at 8,
Will be presented for the first time, Beethoven's Grand Classic Opera in 3 acts, of
FIDELIO,
Which will be produced with the same perfection and attention to details as the "Magic Flute."
THE ARION SOCIETY,
to render due effect to the grand choruses, has kindly consented to assist.
NEW COSTUMES,
NEW SCENERY,
AND GREATLY INCREASED ORCHESTRA.

CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.
PALACE OF MUSIC,
14TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.
THE CAMPBELLS TRIUMPHANT.
SECOND WEEK.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
This beautiful Hall is entirely remodeled and improved—a new floor has been laid to command a full view of the stage, &c., neat, warm and comfortable.
CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS
comprise the following well-known performers:
Raynor, Gray, Clifford, Davis, Eddie, Lockwood, Solomons, J. Waldo, P. Butler, Williams, Vantine, Gibbs, Reozzi, Wertzer, Livingston, Hill, Johnson, &c.
By request of many families,
A GRAND MATINEE
On WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,
commencing at 3 o'clock.
Doors open in the evening at 6¾; commence at 7¾.
Tickets 25 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
OF NEW-YORK, WILL OPEN ITS
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

BANVARD'S FAMOUS ORIGINAL PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—Now in the third month of its exhibition in Brooklyn, and visited nightly by admiring hundreds. It has already been seen by upwards of 10,000 pupils of Brooklyn Public and Sabbath Schools.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 19.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 26
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 3.
AFRICA, SANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, NO. 4 Bowling Green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON,
LOW RATES OF PASSAGE.
One of the following steamships will leave Pier No. 29, foot of Warren-st., North River, monthly,
Commencing on MONDAY, Dec. 1, at noon:

ILLINOIS	2,500 tons	AMERICA	2,500 tons
EMPIRE CITY	1,800 tons	BONAPARTE	3,000 tons

For San Juan del Norte, (Greytown,) connecting with first-class steamships on the Pacific Ocean, on the arrival of passengers at San Juan del Sur, and proceed from there direct to San Francisco.
For further information apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., New-York.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF BALTIMORE	Saturday	Nov. 22.
ETNA	Saturday	Nov. 29.
CITY OF WASHINGTON	Saturday	Dec. 6.

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	110	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $105, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.
These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer NOVA SCOTIAN, Capt. BALLANTINE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Nov. 22. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $80; Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $169 25 and $198; Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMship NEW YORK, G. WENKE, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, NOV. 22, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
ONE WEEK MORE,
ONE WEEK MORE,
AND
POSITIVELY THE LAST,
POSITIVELY THE LAST,
POSITIVELY THE LAST,
of those wonderful

ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS,
Brought to this country from Davis' Straits, by
C. F. HALL, Esq., ARCTIC EXPLORER.
These most extraordinary specimens of humanity, which represent a distinct race of men,
INHABITANTS OF THE FROZEN REGIONS,
Traversed only by
DARING AND INTREPID EXPLORERS,
Like Franklin, Mr. Hall, Dr. Kane, Dr. Hays, &c.,
ARE THE FIRST EVER IN THIS COUNTRY,
And are, beyond all controversy,
THE GREATEST CURIOSITY IN THE WORLD.
They positively leave here next Saturday, and will never again be seen in this City.
COME, THEN—COME EARLY IN THE WEEK,
Before the crowd gets to be so great. Be sure and let your
CHILDREN SEE THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS,
about which they will soon read in the
WRITINGS OF ARCTIC EXPLORERS.
They will be on exhibition from 10 A. M. till 12 M., from 2 till 4, and from 7 till 10 P. M.
Still another week of
COMMODORE NUTT—THE $30,000 NUTT—
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world. As he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail, he cannot possibly
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
REMAIN HERE BUT A FEW DAYS.
He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history, &c., &c. Also be seen
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY.
New and beautiful
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
OF
GEN. HALLECK, GEN. BURNSIDE,
GEN. BANKS, GEN. McCLELLAN, GEN. POPE,
GEN. CORCORAN,
and the glorious old hero and patriot,
COMMODORE FOOTE.
Also an exact likeness of that curious creature, the
WHAT IS IT?
in consultation with
JEFF. DAVIS and BEAUREGARD,
regarding the cause of this rebellion. WHAT IS IT?
Also, life likenesses of
QUEEN VICTORIA and the PRINCE OF WALES.
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA
PERFORMING BEARS,
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH,
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES, LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, WAX FIGURES, and a million of other wonders.
THREE SPLENDID DRAMAS,
ISABELLE; OR, WOMAN'S LIFE,
MONDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW,
TUESDAY and THURSDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
VICTORINE; OR, I'LL SLEEP ON IT,
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS.
Mr. WM. B. HARRISON, Impromptu Comic Singer, appears in each performance.
Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. JACKSON has sincere pleasure in announcing that on
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
these world-renowned artists,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
after completing in Boston an engagement of even for them
UNWONTED BRILLIANCY!
in which hundreds were nightly unable to obtain admittance, and a histrionic enthusiasm awakened to which that city has been a stranger for years, will open at the
WINTER GARDEN
IN
THREE
OF THOSE
DELIGHTFUL PIECES,
Full of
GALLANTRY,
GAYETY,
and GRACE,
which constitute such a talisman of attraction.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE!
PRINCE DOLOROSO!!
THE IRISH TIGER!!!

MISS TERESA CARENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST,
EIGHT YEARS OF AGE,
Whose astonishing performances on the Piano before the connoisseur and dilettante of New-York have created the liveliest surprise and gratification, will have the honor of giving her
FIRST GRAND CONCERT,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 25,
AT IRVING HALL.

BANVARD'S
SEA OF GALILEE,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
STUYVESANT INSTITUTE,
Admission 25 cents. No. 659 Broadway.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.
Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

DONATION VISIT.—THE ANNUAL DONAtion Visit and Festival of the Brooklyn Orphan Asylum will be held on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, from 12 M. to 10 P. M., at the Asylum, in Cumberland-st., near Myrtle-av. Donations in provisions, flour, money, or whatever can be applied to the use of the Institution, are earnestly solicited, as the number of children constantly applying for admission render the present funds of the Society entirely inadequate to its support.

A FAIR WILL BE HELD AT THE ORPHANS' HOME AND ASYLUM, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 49th-st., corner of Lexington-av., on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18, 19 and 20, from 11 A. M. till 10 P. M. Donations of fancy articles and refreshments will be thankfully received.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.
STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."
There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:
"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

RAVEN & BACON,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square Piano Fortes, Wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, N. Y. The long experience and the many facilities we possess enable us to produce instruments unsurpassed by any other establishment. Our personal attention is given to the construction, improvement and introduction of all essential changes that may be required to make a perfect piano forte. Purchasers are invited to call and examine our large assortment of pianos which we are now offering on favorable terms. Descriptive circulars sent by mail.

HAZLETON BROTHERS,
OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 99 Prince-st., a few doors west of Broadway, New-York. These Pianos have always received the first premium wherever they have been exhibited. A written guarantee for five years accompanies each Piano. These instruments will be sold at prices to suit the times.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE-MAKER'S STOCK COMPANY, NO. 86 WALKER-ST., NEW-YORK.—All the Stockholders being superior, practical piano-makers, this Company are able to offer first-class overstrung pianos at greatly reduced prices. Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, HARMONIUMS—(First-class)—For sale, to let, or by installments, on favorable terms. PELOUBET HARMONIUMS, superior instruments, with one, two, or three banks of keys, $80 to $400. COTTAGE PIANOS, fully warranted, $150 to $300. J. M. PELTON, 341 and 343 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS OF THE CELEBRATED MAKERS J. & C. FISCHER—Acknowledged the most durable and best Pianos—wholesale and retail, on very reasonable terms, at the manufactory and wareroom, Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st.

AT WALKER'S WAREROOMS—CLINTON Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway, a large stock of horizontal and upright pianos, new and second-hand, for sale or hire.

MACHINERY, &C.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

FROM GRAND JUNCTION.

Incidents of a Journey from Cairo—What is to be Seen by the Way—Immense Cotton Fields Opened—Army Movements, &c.

From Our Special Correspondent.

GRAND JUNCTION, Miss., Wednesday, Nov. 12, 1862.

The route from Cairo at present, is by boat, to that once famous "American Gibraltar," Columbus, thence by a series of spasmodic forward movements by rail, until this place is reached. I found Columbus much changed. The ugly-looking torpedoes along the levee had been removed; the charred ruins of the railroad and other buildings replaced by roomy and substantial wooden storehouses, while the banks, instead of being monopolized by blue-coats with an admixture of moody hands-in-pockets Butternuts, were thronged with sharp cotton speculators, shopkeepers and others, who are supplanting the presence of grim war, by the activities of commerce.

Two engines, butting and pulling, finally got our train to the top of this bluff, and a little later we were thundering southward over the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. I may say here that there is, from Chicago to Mobile, a continuous line of railroad, with the single exception of a break of twenty miles between Columbus and Cairo; and it also may be a fact worthy of notice that the break between the North and South occurred at this point, over which no railroad extends—Columbus going with the South and Cairo with the North. It may be that the physical binding together of States by rails of iron, has its moral correspondence, for, so far as I can now remember, every railroad which extends from the North into a Southern State, still holds that State in the Union.

The first place of any importance below Columbus is Humboldt, in Tennessee, at which point crosses the Memphis and Clarksville Railroad. The road, although in good order, is not in use, nor is the telegraph line, which, like the railroad track, has been uninjured. Humboldt is garrisoned by Illinois troops, under Col. DALLIUS, and is well protected by an extensive series of fortifications. Considerable trade is carried on here in cotton, there being now lying at the dépôt not less than a thousand bales awaiting transportation.

From Humboldt to Jackson the road runs through an everlasting swamp, whose principal features are pools of stagnant water, funereal looking cypress trees, and a dense undergrowth of creepers, dwarfed shrubs and rank grass, among which mortal foot never penetrated.

Jackson is a place of 1,000 or 1,500 people, or at least has houses enough for that number, but they are now nearly all vacant. Two months ago, when NED OSTRAND, at the head of GRANT's bodyguard, thundered into the town, the inhabitants fled in mortal terror, to avoid the tortures and barbarities prepared for them by the merciless, uncivilized Hessians of the North. Old men, tender women and young children fled as defenceless border settlers fly before the war-whoop of the infuriated Sioux. Nobody remained, scarcely, save the negroes, who, in the advent of the Yankees, had a dim consciousness that hallelujah, jubilee, or some other mysterious blessing, had arrived, whose only understandable features were plenty to eat, a hot fire to toast their shins by, and nothing to do. A few of the expatriated finally ventured, and now from behind barred shutters, watch gloomily the panorama of war, or, with hands deep in pockets, go shambling aimlessly about the streets, cursing in their hearts the Yankee invader, and dreaming of distant happier days for unfortunate Dixie.

Jackson, until Monday last, was Gen. GRANT's headquarters, at which time he followed the advance of his army on its slow but sure march southward. Considerable cotton is being brought here, and, as at other dépôts, hundreds of bales are lying around waiting shipment to the hungry looms of the North. At this point the railroad "forks"—one line runs south to Corinth, and the other taking a more southeasterly course, pushes on to Bolivar and Grand Junction, and thence southward to Mobile.

From Jackson to Bolivar the country gradually opens—the eternal swamps recede and become narrower; hills crowned with beach and oak, gorgeous with the colorings of autumn, succeed the stagnant water and melancholy cypress; lonely valleys with willow-fringed brooks; uplands, varied with crests of timber and fields of corn and cotton, begin gradually to succeed the desolation of nature, until we approach close to Bolivar, where we find ourselves in a country so rich and lovely that we do not wonder that Tennessee claims the expressive title of the Garden State.

Bolivar is a beautiful little place, and in the centre of one of the richest cotton-growing sections of the State. At present it is heavily garrisoned, and is defended by extensive and formidable earthworks, which occupy a most commanding position, and are impregnable to anything less than a siege of the first proportions.

Here one sees the monarch Cotton in all his glory. For nearly a mile along the railroad the ground is covered with cotton to an extent that would make John Bull crazy with envy—cotton, one-half of which would buy his Magna Charta, the patent of his Armstrong cannon, or any other thing which he imagines as belonging to his exclusive possession, or constituting his especial glory.

As far as the eye could see along the roads leading from the country, were wagons, each laden with the precious material, and each waiting its turn to reach the buyer's stand and be unloaded. A more mixed assemblage I never saw—it seemed as if the universe had been raked over, and all the dilapidated darkies, miserable horses, queer harnesses, antediluvian vehicles and odd-looking white men, selected to make up the cotton trains. There came an elderly individual with a gold-headed cane, white yarn mittens, beaver hat, made a score of years ago; clad in butternut pants, white vest, and a long-tailed, high-waisted coat of homespun, mounted upon a bony horse with rope stirrups and a bundle of bed-cord. He is some aristocratic planter—some back country representative of the O. S. and chivalry, and who owns five thousand acres of cotton land, has five hundred "niggers," two sons in the Confederate Army, a wife that "dips" snuff, and a daughter who plays ancient airs on an ancient piano, pronounces "there" "thar," and would not marry a Yankee no more than she would one of her own negroes.

His present surroundings indicate an aristocratic atmosphere. Six mules are attached to a vehicle, which looks very much like Noah's ark, razeed and mounted upon wheels, in which are six bales of cotton. This is only an installment—he has three hundred more at home, and is willing to part with the whole at the comparatively insignificant price of 51 cents per pound, which is the figure at which King Cotton is ruling.

Just behind is another establishment. A broad-brimmed, unshaven, sallow individual, in complete butternut, who has just hidden his shot-gun in the brush, and suspended his operations of bushwhacking the Yankees, while he can better his finances, marshals up to the stand, a creaking old cart, containing two solitary bales of cotton—the entire proceeds of last year's "crop." The vehicle itself looks as if it had been used for a fish-cart in the palmy days of Ninevah, and had then been retired from service on account of old age. One wheel has a tire of wood, the other has a few segments of the original iron surroundings, interspersed with fragments and patches of wood and iron, until the circumference of the wheel looks like irregular trestle-work. The axletree is a young hickory, altered slightly with an axe from its original form, and comes forward uttering doleful laments over its destiny in being transformed from a thrifty, graceful denizen of the woods to such an unhandsome adjunct of civilization. The team is composed of one very small mule, and one very large horse—the collars are of braided corn husks, the hames of rough hewn hickory, the traces, lines, head-stalls, all of rope, each of different sizes, from that of a cable that would hold a 74 in a storm to the slim bed-cord, which sustains the cotton mattress of its owner. The driver is blacker than midnight; has a black hat with no brim; a whity-brown coat, with no tails; a butternut pair of breeches, whose legs reach respectively to his knees and his ancles. One foot is encased in an immense cowhide shoe, the other in an old boot, which once on, it would seem impossible to get off, or once off, a matter of impossibility to get on. He walks with his toes so far out that the toes and heels of both feet are about on the same line; is bandy-legged, bull-necked, immense in jaw, small in forehead, and altogether so hideous, stupid and unintellectual, that you wouldn't be surprised to see him place his great paws on the ground, and, on all-fours, bound off to some neighboring timber.

A mule and an ox haul up the next load; six oxen succeed them; a span of emaciated horses follow; an endless string of all the *outré* equine, bovine and human elements in existence, but never a single case of a fat, well-apportioned team, strong, handsomely painted wagon and well-dressed proprietor, such as are seen everywhere in the agricultural districts of the North.

Two bales of cotton are placed on end, a strong pole laid across their top, which pole forms the fulcrum for an immense lever. The cotton is tipped from the wagons, two stalwart negroes armed with short hooks seize it, and by a few dexterous twists bring it under the short end of the lever to which is suspended a pair of large steelyards. A rope is passed beneath the bands that confine the cotton, and in a moment the long arm of the lever goes down, the short end and the bale of cotton comes up, a negro adjusts the weight, and the next moment it is rolled into line, marked with its owner's initials, and lays there awaiting transportation or the torch of some incendiary party of rebel guerrillas.

The other and only feature of interest to a stranger in Bolivar is its immense number of contrabands. They are there by the thousand—men, women and children—more especially the latter. After leaving Bolivar, we met them in dozens—families, colonies, singly, by couples, on foot, in old wagons, on mules two or three on each—all pushing for the North and freedom. There was invariably an African *pater familias* carrying a baby, the *mater familias* with an immense bundle on her head, one or two children tugging at her dress and a half dozen straggling behind.

From Bolivar to Grand Junction the country is an open one and magnificent. Almost the whole distance the road is lined on either side with cotton plantations, many of which have raised crops the present season. Mile after mile we passed through fields so white with cotton that we seem crossing over a snow-covered prairie.

At this point considerable cotton has been burned since our troops occupied the vicinity last Summer, and up to the present time none has been brought in. By order of Gen. GRANT, no civilians are allowed to come further than Bolivar—consequently, cotton brokers have thus far been unable to ascertain what can be done.

Our forces are now extended along and south of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, with their right resting on La Grange, five miles west of here, and their left upon this place. It is not likely that anything of a decisive character will occur immediately—possibly nothing within the next fortnight. A heavy force of cavalry and infantry will leave here to-day to feel the enemy in the direction of Holly Springs.

GALWAY.

THE OCCUPATION OF HOLLY SPRINGS.

Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss, *via* LA GRANGE, Nov. 13, 1862.

About seven o'clock this morning, Col. LEE, Chief of Cavalry on Gen. HAMILTON's staff, took possession of Holly Springs, after a slight skirmish just outside the breastworks, in which four rebels were killed and several taken prisoners.

Up to this hour (9 o'clock A. M.) we have taken 150 prisoners. The Mayor and several prominent citizens have finally surrendered the town to the Federal authorities, and have appointed a Committee to obtain corn and provisions for the army.

Lieut. GEORGE W. BUDD, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, has been appointed Provost-Marshal. The forces now occupying the town are the Second Iowa Cavalry, the Seventh Kansas Cavalry, and the Third Michigan Cavalry.

The enemy's cavalry are now in force at Lumpkin's Mill's, seven miles below, and our forces are now driving them, killing and taking prisoners.

The enemy will probably make a stand at Tallahatchie.

Our infantry brigades are moving up, and will occupy the town to-night. We are getting fair remounts for our dismounted men.

Nothing from Fortress Monroe.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 16, 1862.

Nothing has been received from Fortress Monroe to-day.

Markets.

ALBANY, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR dull; no sales. WHEAT easier. CORN easier at 67½c.@68c. for Western Mixed; 69c. for Yellow Rowed. OATS firm at 66c. for State, afloat. BARLEY firm; sales 25,000 bush. at $1 60 for Canada West, afloat; $1 50 Canada East; $1 56 choice State four-rowed, and $1 46@$1 51 for two-rowed. Shipped by tows this afternoon: 78,500 bush. Wheat, 49,900 bush. Corn; 3,500 bush. Oats, 1,800 bush Feed, 20,509 bush. Barley.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT quiet, at $1 30 for Amber Michigan. CORN quiet; sales last night, 2,000 bushels Illinois, at 58c. CANAL FREIGHTS unsettled—on Flour, 54c.@60c.; Wheat, 13½c.@14c.; Corn, 11½c.@12c. *Imports*—700 bbls. Flour, 153,000 bushels Wheat, 148,000 bushels Corn, 115,000 bushels Barley, 4,000 bushels Rye, 1,200 bushels Peas. *Exports*—3,700 bbls. Flour, 75,060 bushels Wheat, 29,000 bushels Corn, 62,000 bushels Barley, 67,009 bushels Peas.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR market quiet and steady. WHEAT dull; $1 23½@$1 24 for Red Winter Western. CORN active, but lower; 52c.@53c. OATS steady. CANAL FREIGHTS—15c. on Corn, 17c. on Wheat to New-York. *Imports*—13,000 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—214,000 bushels Wheat, 149,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR very dull and lower; is offered freely at $5 25. WHEAT dull. PORK firm; Mess, $10 50@$10 75. LARD dull at 8¾c. HOGS unchanged; receipts, 7,000. Money unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 15.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT in good demand, at 84c.@90c. *Receipts*—1,600 bbls. Flour, 55,000 bush. Wheat. *Shipments*—10,000 bbls. Flour, 50,000 bush. Wheat. FREIGHTS firm.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Brilliant Operations of the Expedition under Gen. Weitzel—A Battle Fought at Labadieville—The Enemy Routed and Pursued—Upward of Two Hundred Rebels Killed, Wounded and Prisoners.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862.

By the steamer which last left this city, I reported to you, in a short notice, the fact that the Reserve Brigade, under Gen. WEITZEL, 5,000 strong, had proceeded up the river and made an easy and unopposed landing at Donaldsonville. I have the satisfaction of saying that, up to this date, the brigade has met with brilliant success, characteristic of all of Gen. BUTLER's foresight and profound judgment. You will find below Gen. WEITZEL's official report of the splendid engagement at Labadieville, with a list of killed and wounded on our side. Although the battle of Labadieville is, by comparison, inferior in numbers to many engagements elsewhere, still it possesses all the elements of splendid fighting, and consummate generalship; the command has crowed the Department of the Gulf with glory.

THE REPORT OF GEN. WEITZEL.

HEADQUARTERS RESERVE BRIGADE, BAYOU LAFOURCHE, NEAR THIBODEAUX, La., Oct. 29, 1862.

MAJOR: I have the honor to report that this morning at 6 o'clock I dispatched Col. BIRGE, in command of his regiment, (the Thirteenth Connecticut,) BARNETT's Cavalry, and one section of CARRUTH's Battery, down the Bayou Lafourche, to open communication with the city. I have just received a dispatch from him from Raceland Station, in which he says that he has communicated with Col. THOMAS, who is one mile and a half from him. He found at the Station three freight cars, one passenger car, two barbette guns, spiked, (32-pounders,) two 12-pound iron howitzers, in good order, and guns, equipments, &c., scattered along the road.

I therefore propose now to give you a more detailed report of my operations since I left Donaldsonville. I left this place at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning last, and marched on the left bank until I was within one mile of Napoleonville, where I bivouacked in line of battle. Believing that the enemy would, by means of the numerous flatboat ferries which I knew were in the bayou, probably cross from one side of the bayou to the other, I took in tow a flatboat bridge and carried it with me all the way, and have it with me now. I destroyed every boat I passed as a prudential military measure. It has proved of invaluable service to me.

I moved on the first day with but one company of the Eighth New-Hampshire on the right bank. The enemy's scouts were continually in sight of my advanced guard of cavalry, and just before going into camp one Captain of the enemy was killed by my advanced guard and three prisoners were taken. Immediately afterwards one of the Eighth New Hampshire privates on the right bank was taken prisoner by the enemy.

I started on Monday morning again at 6 o'clock, but feeling that the enemy was in some force on the right bank, I threw over the whole of the Eighth New Hampshire and PERKIN's Cavalry by means of my floating bridge, and in this order moved down the bayou.

At 11 o'clock, when I was about two miles above Labadieville, I received the report that the enemy was in force about one mile ahead, on the left bank, and that they had six pieces of artillery, I immediately ordered four pieces of CARRUTH's Battery up, (two pieces were with the rear guard and THOMPSON's was already ahead) and formed the Thirteenth Connecticut and Seventy-fifth New York in line-of-battle to support THOMPSON.

These two regiments formed splendidly, and moved at once forward to the attack, through a dense canefield. I moved on with them, and after emerging from the canefield I received the report, and was that the enemy was in position on the right bank also, and that he had four pieces of artillery on that side. At the same time I received the report that the enemy's cavalry was in rear of my rear guard. I immediately swung my bridge across the bayou, ordered eight companies of the Twelfth Connecticut over to support the Eighth New-Hampshire, leaving two companies of this regiment, one section of CARRUTH's Battery and WILLIAMSON's Cavalry to guard the rear. I immediately ordered, also, that a road be cut up the steep bank on both sides of the bayou for the passage of artillery and my train. I found soon that the enemy on the left bank, after delivering only the fire of its advanced guard, which killed one of my cavalry and wounded another, and killed two horses, had disappeared for some unaccountable reason. Fearing some ruse, I immediately ordered the Thirteenth Connecticut across the bayou to support the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut, THOMPSON's Battery to play upon the enemy's artillery on the right bank, which was firing splendidly upon our forces and my bridge; ordered CARRUTH to cross over with his two advanced sections, and the Seventy-fifth New-York to support THOMPSON and guard the head of the bridge and the front of the train.

I then crossed over, ordered the Eighth New-Hampshire to form line of battle across the road, the Twelfth Connecticut to form on its right, and ordered these forward to attack at once. They had scarcely commenced moving when the Thirteenth Connecticut arrived at a double quick from across the bayou. I immediately ordered this in reserve. Subsequently, as the centre guides of the Eighth New-Hampshire and the Twelfth Connecticut moved in different lines of direction, they became sufficiently separated to allow me to throw the Thirteenth Connecticut on the line between the two. I ordered this regiment forward in line of battle. The line thus formed advanced steadily at my command forward. In a very short time the enemy's battery retreated, and also the infantry support. The fight did not last long. I found that the enemy had four pieces of artillery in the road. It was CONNOR's Battery, Company A, WITHER's Light Artillery, commanded by Capt. J. RATSTON (who was wounded and is now a paroled prisoner). This battery was supported by the remnants of the Eighteenth Louisiana and the Crescent City regiments, numbering together about five hundred men. They were lying down in a ditch on the lower side of a plantation road in the edge of woods at Georgia Landing, and immediately on the left of the battery.

I ordered skirmishers at once in the woods to secure prisoners. CARRUTH arrived about this time, and I sent him with one section and PERKIN's Cavalry in pursuit. They pursued about four miles, CARRUTH firing upon the retreating forces on both sides of the bayou. I have since learned that SIMMS' Battery of six pieces, supported by Col. CLARK's (the Thirty-third) Regiment of Louisiana Volunteers, was in front on the left bank.

I lost 18 killed and 74 wounded. Lieut. FRANCIS, of the Twelfth Connecticut, was taken prisoner before the fight. We have buried five of the enemy, and have seventeen wounded in our hospital, but I have proof that their loss was greater. I took 166 of the enemy prisoners the day of battle, and 42 of them since—total 208; I released them all on parole. The commanding officer of the enemy, Col. J. P. MCPHEETERS, was killed. I delivered his body to some of his brother officers, who were prisoners, and he was decently buried near the battle-field, the Chaplain of the Eighth New-Hampshire officiating. One of the pieces of the enemy's artillery broke down in the retreat. We secured it, and have it now in our possession. All of my command did very well, both officers and men. The Eighth New-Hampshire advanced steadily in front of the enemy's battery. The Twelfth and Thirteenth Connecticut crossed the bridge, formed in line of battle under the very accurate and splendid fire of the enemy's artillery, without seeming to notice it at all. My cavalry has been of invaluable service to me; both officers and men have done splendidly. I wish I had four times the number. The signal corps, also, has been of great service to me.

I crossed over my train and encamped on the battle-field; had my own and the enemy's wounded put in a house which I took as an hospital. I went into camp the next morning, (yesterday.) I moved on down the right bank of the bayou, throwing over the Seventy-fifth New-York and WILLIAMSON's Cavalry on the left bank. I left about thirty wounded of my own, who could not be moved, and the enemy's wounded, in charge of Surgeon B. N. CUMMINGS, of the Thirteenth Connecticut, and left with him provisions, money and supplies, for their care. I entered Thibodeaux at 3 o'clock P. M. without opposition.

I certainly expected a fight at this place. When I arrived a short distance from it, I found from the smoke of burning bridges that they were retreating, and immediately ordered my cavalry in pursuit. They followed as closely as their force would allow, and prevented the total destruction of two railroad bridges, the one across Bayou Lafourche, the other across Bayou Terrebonne. I found three freight cars at Lafourche Crossing, uninjured, one containing arms, shovels and sugar, and another containing a lot of arms, ammunition and accoutrements. I also found papers by the side of the road, which were thrown away in their retreat, proving that the enemy had left Bayou des Allemands. In went into camp on BURTON's plantation, about one mile below Thibodeaux. I will repair the damage on the two bridges to-morrow. The enemy has retreated to Berwick's Bay. I send you a list of my killed and wounded; I also send you a list of prisoners I paroled. I think it would be well to publish the latter list, as a great many are from New-Orleans.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
G. WEITZEL, Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vols.,
Commanding Reserve Brigade.

Major GEO. C. STRONG, Assist. Adj.-Gen.,
Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

LIST OF CASULTIES.

KILLED.

Capt. John Q. A. Wanen, Co E, 8th N. H.
Capt. John Kiiliher, Co. K, 8th New-Hampshire.
Corp. J H. Miller, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.
Corp. John L. Putney, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire.
Corp. J. F. Cady, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire.
Peter Doherty, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Gilford Gilman, Co. D, 8th New-Hampshire.
Charles A. Russell, Co. E, 8th New-Hampshire.
L. Bean, Co. F, 8th N. H.
Geo. W. Hall, Co. G, 8th N. H.
Azro Morgan, Co. H, 8th N. H.
Frederick N. Judson, Co. C, 12th Connecticut.
Elisha Ashley, Co. G, 12th Ct.
Chas. W. Bigelow, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
James Black, Co. F, 13th Connecticut.
John Vogt, Co. I, 13th Conn.
Chas. Henderson, Co. B, 1st Louisiana Cavalry.
Abraham Tenvilliger, Co. C, 75th N. Y., detailed to 1st Maine Battery.

Wounded.

Serg. D. B. Morse, Co. F, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. W. Lord, Co. G, 8th N. H.
H. C. Ashe, Co. H, 8th N. H.
H. Gibbons, Co. A, 12th Connecticut—shoulder, slight.
L. Forbes, Co. B, 12th Conn.
L. Boiman, Co. G, 12th Conn.
Serg. H. Edwards, Co. H, 12th Connecticut.
Corp. John Towle, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. D. Kidder, Co. D, 8th N. H.
N. D. Morey, Co. E, 8th N. H.
R. G. Phinney, Co. E, 8th N. H.
C. E. Rowe, Co. F, 8th N. H.
M. Culver, Co. G, 8th N. H.
Wm. E. Bell, Co. A, 12th Ct.
Wm. Munroe, Co. A, 12th Ct.
W. Dunning, Co. B, 12th Ct.
Geo Vanhorn, Co. C, 12th Conn.—slightly.
Drummer H. Chapel, Co. D, 12th Conn.—mortally.
Michael Nevins, Co. D, 12th Conn.
A. P. Gay, Co. G, 12th Conn.
Edward Pruen, Co. D, 13th Conn.—severely.
Byron Crocker, Co. F, 13th Conn.—nose, slightly.
James Miller, Co. F, 13th Conn.—shoulder.
Ellis B. Robinson, Co. G, 13th Connecticut.
Jas. Coffee, Co. I, 13th Connecticut—head, slightly.
Henry Berger, Co. I, 13th Conn.—leg, slightly.
C. Moreland, Co. D, 8th N. H.
W. Jones, Co. G, 8th N. H.
H. Thompson, Co. G, 8th N. H.
C. Priest, Co. H, 8th N. H.
F. J. Smith, Co. H, 8th N. H.—since died.
J. Oakes, Co. H, 8th N. H.
E. Mauner, Co. H, 8th N. H.
J. Hunt, Co. H, 8th N. H.
C. Harny, Co. H, 8th N. H.
S. Bunker, Co. I, 8th N. H.
S. F. Hutchins, Co. I, 8th N. H.
P. Desmond, Co. K, 8th N. H.
A. Reed, Co. K, 8th N. H.
J. Meagher, Co. K, 8th N. H.
L. Murphy, Co. B, 1st La. Cav.
A. Smith, Co. B, 1st La. Cav.
J. Shields, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—arm and chest, sev.
L. M. Jackson, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
J. E. Bunker, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
F. D. Woodbury, Co. G, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. L. Hine, Co. B, 12th Conn.
C. B. Cadmus, Co. I, 12th Ct.
S. M. Woodward, Co. K, 12th Connecticut.
— Blackman, Co. E, 13th Ct.
A. McEnary, Co. B, 1st La. Cavalry.
F. Jackson, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—arm, slight.
T. Wallace, Co. C, 1st La. Cavalry—chest, slight.
E. Andrews, Co. H, 12th Ct.
J. Farrell, Co. B, 13th Ct.
Jno. Walter, Co. D, 13th Ct.—head, slightly.
Walter Skiff, Co. D, 13th Ct.—chest.
Edward Prentiss, Co. D, 13th Conn—head, slightly.
John Antenhofer, Co. D, 13th Conn.—neck, slightly.
Frank Denens, Co. K, 13th Conn.—hand, slightly.
E. H. Minard, Co. A, 8th New-Hampshire.
Frank Stimpson, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
Thomas Gourley, Co. B, 8th New-Hampshire.
Patrick Connor, Co C, 8th New-Hampshire.
Henry Kane, Co. C, 8th New-Hampshire.
H. Burr, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
G. Doubleman, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
W. Frazer, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—chest, severely.
J. Zarpzinskie, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head.
J. Smith, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg.
J. Strahler, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—head, mortally.
R. Thomas, Co. C, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
D. Whalen, 1st La. Cav.—leg, slightly.
L. Zelenka, 1st La. Cav.—head, slightly.
Total.........74

Gov. Johnson's Opinion of Gen. Buell's Course.

The Nashville correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* says:

I herewith transmit to you extracts from Gov. ANDREW JOHNSON's letter to President LINCOLN, criticising the course pursued by Gen. BUELL while in command of the Army of the Ohio. This letter would have been sent to the President immediately after it was written, had not the guerilla MORGAN cut off all communication with the North. But here it is:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 1.

To His Excellency Abraham Lincoln, Washington City:

On two occasions I have stated to the President that Gen. BUELL would never enter and redeem the eastern portion of this State. I do not believe he ever intended to, notwithstanding his fair promises to the President and others that he would.

A portion of the rebel troops, it is stated, under the command of BRAGG, have crossed the Tennessee River, above Chattanooga, and are marching in the direction of Nashville. His force is variously estimated at from 20,000 to 50,000. My own opinion is that it cannot exceed 20,000.

Gen. BUELL and his forces are in his front, ranging from Decherd, on the railroad, to McMinnville and Sparta, and, in my opinion, with such Generals as he has under his command, could meet BRAGG and whip him with the greatest ease; entering lower East Tennessee, and turn the rear of the force said to be now before Gen. MORGAN, at Cumberland Gap, leaving MORGAN to march into East Tennessee, and take possession of the railroad, at once segregating and destroying the unity of their territory, and that, too, in the midst of a population that is loyal, and will stand by the Government.

The forces which have passed Cumberland Gap, on MORGAN's right, under command of KIRBY SMITH, entering Kentucky in MORGAN's rear, can and will be met by forces coming in the direction of Lexington and Nicholasville, and whipped and driven back.

I am now compelled to state, though with deep regret, what I know and believe Gen. BUELL's policy to be. Instead of meeting and whipping BRAGG where he is, *it is his intention to occupy a defensive position*, and is now, according to the best evidence I can obtain, concentrating all his forces upon Nashville, *giving up all the country which we have had possession of south and east of this place, leaving the Union sentiment and Union men, who took a stand for the Government, to be crushed out and utterly ruined by the rebels, who will all be in arms upon the retreat of our army.*

It seems to me that Gen. BUELL fears his own personal safety, and has concluded to gather the whole army at this point as a kind of body guard to protect and defend him, without reference to the Union men who have been induced to speak out, believing that the Government would defend them.

Gen. Buell is very popular with the rebels, and the impression is that he is more partial to them than to Union men, and that he favors the establishment of a Southern Confederacy.

I will not assume that Gen. BUELL desires the establishment of a Southern Confederacy and a surrender of Tennessee to the rebels, but will give it as my opinion that, if he had designed to do so, he could not have laid down or pursued a policy that would have been more successful in the accomplishment of both these objects.

Notwithstanding the untoward events which have transpired since I came to Nashville, I feel and believe that much good has been done in preparing the public mind in being reconciled to the Government; but if the policy which I have indicated is carried out by Gen. BUELL, all will be thrown away, without the most distant idea, if ever, when we shall recover our lost ground. East Tennessee seems doomed. There is scarcely a hope left of her redemption; if ever, no one now can tell. *May God save my country from some of the Generals that have been conducting this war.*

Resistance to the Draft in Wisconsin.

DISTURBANCES IN OZAUKEE COUNTY.

From the Milwaukee Sentinel, Nov. 13.

The resistance to the draft in Ozaukee County has assumed quite a serious aspect. Early on Monday morning, the day on which the draft was to take place, processions came into the village of Ozaukee, and paraded the streets with banners on which were inscribed "No Draft." At a preconcerted signal, the firing of two cannon, they marched to the Court-house, where they found the Commissioner, Mr. PORS, had just commenced operations. The mob immediately attacked the Court-house. The Commissioner fled, a part of the multitude pursuing him and assaulting him with stones, brick-bats and other missiles, until he took refuge in the Post-office. The other part continued their assault on the Court-House, and destroyed the papers and other machinery connected with the draft. The Commissioner having escaped from the hands of the rioters, they turned round and wreaked their vengeance upon several eminent citizens who had been counseling obedience to the laws. Among those assaulted and beaten were S. A. WHITE, the County Judge; L. TOWSLEY, the District-Attorney; Judge DOWNS, Register of Deeds, and A. M. BLAIR, a leading lawyer. All these gentlemen were severely injured, and narrowly escaped with their lives. It is reported that Judge DOWNS had his leg broken.

The rioters then commenced destroying private property. The houses of Mr. PORS, Mr. LOOMIS, Mr. BLAIR, Dr. STILLMAN and H. H. HUNT were sacked. The Ozaukee Stone Mills were leveled to the ground. They pursued the proprietor with the purpose of taking his life; but he managed to secrete himself, and afterward escaped to this city. Previous to this they had obtained all the Sheriff's papers in connection with the draft, and destroyed them. The house of Commissioner PORS was also visited with particular vengeance. The furniture was smashed up and dumped out on the street. Jellies, jams and preserves were poured over the Brussels carpets, and ladies' personal apparel torn into shreds. The mob continued in their high-handed career, and every person who was known to be a peaceful, law-abiding and law-obeying citizen was threatened with violence to his person and property. In many cases these threats were carried out with fearful exactness.

The Provost-Marshal-General of the State, W. D. MCINDOE, arrived here last night, and accompanied by eight companies of the Twenty-eighth Regiment, about 600 strong, under command of Col. LEWIS, left for the scene of the disturbances in Ozaukee County. The steamers *Comet* and *Sunbeam* had previously been chartered by the Governor, and at 3½ o'clock Wednesday morning, took their departure for Port Washington, with the Provost-Marshal-General and troops on board.

The propeller *Kenosha*, which arrived here at 9 o'clock Tuesday night, brought information that the mob at Ozaukee had three pieces of artillery, one of which was planted on the pier, and two on an elevation commanding the pier, and that they threatened to prevent the landing of troops. To avoid a collision at the pier, it was understood the troops would be landed at Port Ulao, five miles this side, and march into Port Washington before daybreak this morning.

A later edition of the *Sentinel* says:

"The *Comet* has just returned—2 o'clock. The troop landed at Port Ulao, and proceeded by land to Port Washington, arriving about 7 o'clock in the morning. The rioters were completely taken by surprise, not one of them expecting that anything would be done by the State or United States authorities. Seventy of the rioters have been captured, and are in the custody of Provost-Marshal MCINDOE. Some prominent citizens of Port Washington are among the prisoners. The destruction is represented as much greater than at first reported, six houses having been gutted; clothing, furniture, and pianos were piled up in promiscuous ruin.

The troops marched to the rear of the town on the west side. Col. LEWIS immediately sent out scouts and extended his lines so as to completely surround the town. Advancing in this manner, the scouts soon came in contact with some of the rioters, who appeared frightened out of their wits, having become aware of the presence of a body of troops. They rushed wildly from one side of the town to the other, endeavoring to make their escape. But it was no use. The lines of the soldiers gradually closed up, and the rioters were completely bagged—caught, amid the ruin and destruction they had made. In a very short time the soldiers had arrested about seventy, including several women. The prisoners were taken and confined in the Court-house under guard.

We can only surmise what will be the fate of these men. The law provides that all who resist or counsel resistance to the draft, shall be sentenced to serve in the ranks of the army during the war. This is a very mild sentence, and will be carried out to the letter."

New-York State Sharpshooters.

This corps, under command of Col. W. S. ROWLAND, has been assigned to Gen. BANKS' expedition. Four companies are now full, and will embark with the advance. By an order of the Adjutant-General of this State, Col. ROWLAND has been placed in command of all the sharpshooters organizing in the State. Gen. BANKS is very desirous that the command shall be filled immediately, in order that it may be assigned to its important position at the earliest possible moment. The several War Committees, and the people of the State, should aid in every possible way to accomplish this end. We suggest that some action should be taken at once to fill up the New-York City company of this corps. The men are to be armed with the best rifles the Ordnance Department can command.

To the riflemen of our State no branch of the service offers such inducements as this. The field officers will be men of great experience in this service.

It is desired that, in accordance with the order of Gen. HILLHOUSE, all persons raising companies through the State should report at once to Col. ROWLAND the state of their companies.

The camp of instruction and rendezvous is at Weehawken—general headquarters, No. 82 White-street.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

BROOKER—MERRITT.—On Tuesday, Oct. 28, by Rev. B. D. Peters, of Williamsburgh, JAMES P. BROOKER, of New-York City, to MARY J. MERRITT, youngest daughter of the late John A. Merritt, of Brooklyn. No cards.

DIED

ATKINSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 15, suddenly, WILLIAM ATKINSON, aged 55 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 125 Columbia-st., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BARCLAY.—On Sunday, Nov. 16, ANNE, only child of Thomas and Fanny Barclay, and grand-daughter of Thos. H. Maghee.

BARRY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 16, JACOB BARRY, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of his son, Peter J. Barry, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 31 East 11th-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

D'ABRANCHES.—At Washington Heights, on Saturday, Nov. 15, at 5 o'clock P. M., OLIVIA GARCIA D'ABRANCHES, daughter of Inocencia and Geogia d'Abranches, aged 1 year, 10 months and 6 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, 140th-st. and North River, without further notice.

DENHOLM.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 14, GEORGE W., son of Alexander and Margaret Denholm, aged 6 years.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 517 6th-av.

DICKINSON.—In St. Johnsbury, Vt., on Sunday, Nov. 9, GEORGIANA, aged 30 years, wife of Henry C. Dickinson, late of Jersey City.

ERWIN.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 16, HENRY FRANKLIN, eldest son of William H. and Jennie E. Erwin, aged 8 years, 1 month and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 78 West Warren-st., Brooklyn.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

GRAY.—In Jersey City, on Saturday, Nov. 15, W. J. G. GRAY, aged 24 years, 11 months and 15 days, for a number of years a printer on the New-York *Times*.

Funeral will take place at his late residence, No. 57 Bright-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. His friends are respectfully invited to attend.

JONES.—At the United States Hospital, Alexandria, Va., on Sunday, Nov. 2, ELBERT HARING, aged 34 years, eldest son of the late Hon. Elbert H. and Margery F. Jones, of Oyster Bay, L. I., member of Company C, Second Regiment Harris Light Cavalry, N. Y. S. V.

LONGWORTH.—On Sunday, Nov. 15, 1862, JANE A., wife of Wm. T. Longworth.

Notice of the funeral will be in Tuesday's papers.

LIESE.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 14, of apoplexy, FREDRICK LIESE, in the 65th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 23 West 34th-st., on Monday, the 17th November, at 12 o'clock, without further invitation.

MARCHANT.—At Fordham, on Saturday, Nov. 15, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH S., eldest daughter of E. D. Marchant, of Philadelphia, in the 21st year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, from the residence of Mr. Butler, Fordham, Westchester County. The friends of the family, by taking the 8¾ A. M. Harlem Railroad train, will meet carriages at Fordham. Carriages will also be in waiting at the 26th-st. Harlem Railroad dépôt, at 11½ A. M., to convey friends to Greenwood.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

MOORE.—On Friday, Nov. 14, at Mamaroneck, of inflammation on the brain, GEORGE ROBERTS, eldest son of Thomas M. and Elizabeth S. Moore, aged 4 years and 7 days.

OGDEN.—In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 15, at her late residence, No. 140 Hester-st., ELIZABETH KEYSER, relict of the late Benjamin Ogden, in the 87th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Evangelical Lutheran Church of St. James, 15th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

PENDLETON.—At Washington, N. C., on Sunday, Nov. 2, 1862, JAMES M. PENDLETON, volunteer Aid to Maj.-Gen. Foster.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at Grace Church, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hyde Park for interment.

SMOCK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 15, JOHN SMOCK, aged 45 years, 1 month and 6 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 47 Wilson-st., Williamsburgh, second door from Lee-av., at 2 o'clock P. M.

STOUT.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 16, ANDREW V. STOUT, Jr., son of Andrew V. and Almira H. Stout, aged 18 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 118 Madison-av., corner of 31st-st., without further invitation.

VAN VECHTEN.—At Shanghai, China, on Monday, Sept. 1, of dysentery, Capt. PHILIP S., youngest son of the late J. T. B. Van Vechten, of Albany.

VOUGHT.—In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 14, after a short illness, ANNIE E. SHERWOOD, wife of Samuel L. Vought, Jr., and adopted daughter of John H. and Eliza L. Harbeck.

The funeral services will take place on Monday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 244 5th-av. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

WELLS.—In Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 15, JOSEPH VAN KIRK WELLS, aged 58 years.

WILLIAMSON.—At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 15, NICHOLAS WILLIAMSON, aged 51, eldest son of D. D. Williamson, of New-York.

Funeral services will take place this afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at his late residence, in Somerset-st., New-Brunswick, N. J.

Passengers Arrived.

In ship Charger, from Manilla—Mrs. Jas. B. Hatch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 49 | Sun sets...... 4 41 | Moon rises... 1 58

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 3 34 | Gov. Island. 4 23 | Hell Gate..... 5 45

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 16.

Arrived.

Steamship Talisman, (Br.,) Russell, Kingston, Jam., 6th inst., and Port-au-Prince 8th, with mdse. and passengers to Walden & Booth.

Steam transport James S. Green, Machor, Washington, to D. D. Tompkins.

Steamer Raritan, Slover, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Pelican, Baker, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Ship Charger, (of Boston,) Hatch, Manilla July 10, with sugar, hemp, &c., to order. Passed Java Head Aug. 20; was 15 ds. off Cape Good Hope, with heavy N. W. gales. Sept. 11, off Cape Good Hope, Thos. Gillian, seaman, died of dysentery.

Ship Sir Robt. Peel, (Hamb.,) Jurgens, Hamburg 42 ds., with mdse. and 212 passengers to Sloman & Edge. 12th inst., lat. 36, lon. 68, saw an Am. steam-frigate cruising.

Ship America, Salter, Liverpool 41 ds., with mdse. and 9 passengers to D. & A. Kingsland, Sutton & Co. Oct. 31, lat. 45, lon. 48, saw a large screw steamer stg. E. N. E.

Ship Jacob Kulland, (Norw.,) Thompson, Stavangin, Norway, 55 ds., in ballast to Funch, Mencke & Wendt. Had some heavy weather.

Ship F. A. Palmer, Post, Liverpool Oct. 7, to master.

Bark Crewford, (Br., of Newcastle,) Brown, Bristol, Eng., 42 ds., in ballast to order. 14th inst., lat. 48 36, lon. 68 15, picked up a case marked G. W. L., containing lucifer matches, and saw a number of cases floating around, apparently the cargo of some recently wrecked vessel.

Bark Orient, (Br., of Newcastle,) Stevenson, Shilds 57 ds., with mdse. to Barclay & Livingston. Had heavy weather and sprung a leak.

Bark Rosina, (Br., of Ardrossan,) Knight, Ardrossan 58 ds., with coal to Wm. & Alfred Nelson. Had heavy westerly gales.

Bark Frey, (Norw.,) Bunneve, Gloucester, Eng., 41 ds., with coal to order. Had heavy weather.

Bark Pamelia, Alber, New-Orleans 18 ds., with sugar to Mr. Fox.

Brig Sanges, Dearborn, Leghorn Sept. 27, and Gibraltar Oct. 7, with marble, rags, &c., to Trask & Dearborn. Lat. 36, lon. 17 West, had a heavy blow from North; sprung a leak so badly as to require the pumps to be constantly going ever since in order to keep her free. 4th inst., lon. 50, lat. 36, in a heavy gale from southward, carried away forecap out-riggers, and sprung the foretop-gallant yard. 10th inst., lat. 39, lon. 64, signalized an American man-of-war steering East, showing a red cross in her foretopsail, also Nos. 32, 39, 64, 13.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Cousins, Malaga and Gibraltar 40 ds., with fruit to Gomez, Wallis & Co. Off Nantucket Shoal passed the stern of a vessel apparently about 200 tons. The Alberti has had heavy weather, split sails &c.

Brig Catharine, (Br., of Prince Edward's Island,) Pillman, Lingan 12 ds., with coal to C. H. Trumbull. During the passage, Joseph Neilson, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Volant, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jenkins, St Johns, N. F., 10 ds., with sugar and molasses to Gordon, Bruce & McAuliffe. Had heavy weather.

Brig O. W. Ring, Huntley, Matanzas 21 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Morning Star, Moss, Dublin, 40 ds., in ballast to Harbeck & Co. Had heavy weather.

Brig Wild Pigeon, (Br., of Nassau,) Johnson, Havana Oct. 28, with oranges to Joseph Eneas.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Pendleton, Machias 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Mary Cobb, Low, Cadiz Oct. 22, in ballast to master.

Schr. Abbie Bradford, (of Boston,) Freeman, Aux Cayes 20 ds., with logwood to J. C. McAndrew; vessel to master. Had heavy weather. Off Inagua, saw brig Santiago, from Aux Cayes for Boston. Also spoke at Inagua, bark Suliote, Panno, loaded for Boston, with all hands sick with fever; one man had died 3 ds. previous.

Schr. Liverpool, (Br., of Nassau,) Pierce, Eleuthera 12 ds., with fruit to Jos. Eneas. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Geo. Prescott, Pendleton, Bangor 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Phenix Hamilton, Portland, Me., with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Boundary, Davis, Machias, with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Young America, Baker, Albany, with lumber for Providence.

Schr. Presto, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Telegraph, (Br.,) Curry, Cornwallis 12 ds., with potatoes to Hyde & Duryea.

Schr. John Hubbard, Charlottetown, P. E. I. 12 ds., with mdse. to Tyne & Smith.

Schr. George, Curtis, Kennebunk 7 ds., with heading.

Schr. T. E. French, Small, Calais for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oliver Spelman, Spelman, Providence.

Schr. Sarah McDonald, Kelly, New-Bedford, with oil.

Schr. Gen. Taylor, Kelly, Portland, eM., with mdse.

Schr. Onward, Freeland, Bath 7 ds., with potatoes.

Schr. Eliza S., Deal, New-Haven, in ballast.

Schr. A. Thomas, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Georgiana, Teal, Bath, with lumber.

Schr. Alfred Hill, Smith, Providence, in ballast.

Schr. Independence, Winchester, New-Bedford, oil.

Schr. Ellen Barnes, Briggs, Fall River, in ballast.

Schr. H. S. Barnes, Neal, Gloucester 3 ds., with fish.

Schr. Alida, Lambert, Boston 3 ds., with iron.

Schr. Roan, Terry, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

Schr. Melbourne, Hunt, Rondout, with coal for Boston.

BELOW—1 ship, 3 barks and 4 brigs.

WIND—During the day, N. N. E.

By Telegraph.

LEWES, Del., Nov. 16—Two ships came in this morning, one supposed to be the Westmoreland, from Liverpool; also, barks Achilles, Pensacola; St. James, New-York; gunboat Wamsutta, and brig Julia Ford, from Port Royal.

BOSTON, Nov. 16—Arr. bark E. Foster, Malaga. Below, ship Martha Cobb.

Miscellaneous.

The sloop Ensign, Capt. O'Brien, from Haverstraw for Pelham, with a cargo of brick, was capsized off Port Morris yesterday, and sunk in seven fathoms water. Captain and crew escaped.

The ship Young America, of New-York, Carlisle, from Callao for Antwerp, put into Plymouth, Eng., Oct. 30, with loss of spars, sails, and other damage.

The schooner recently ashore on the Romer Shoal, came off on the rise of tide without damage.

Spoken, &c.

British Queen—Br. steamship, hence for Nassau, 12th inst., off Cape Hatteras.

Morning Star—brig, from Liverpool for Halifax, Oct. 23, lat. 46 30, lon. 32 30.

Standard—bark, from Algoa Bay for Boston, Sept. 28, lat. 35 30, lon. 21 39 E.

Foreign Ports.

At Cadiz Oct. 22, ship Golden Rule, from Port Townsend, discg.; bark Waltham, wtg.; brig Anna D. Torrey, for New-York in 7 ds.

Arrived from New-York Nov. 2—Maria at Limerick; Earle Powers at Dundee; Osprey at Geneva; Jupiter at Plymouth; 3d, Hercules at Gloucester; Maria and Anna Masy at Dublin; Herman at Queenstown; John Bright at Liverpool; 4th, John Barbour at Liverpool; 3d, American Eagle and Cambria at Deal.

Arrived from Boston, Nov. 2—Equity at Liverpool.

Arrived from Philadelphia Nov. 2—Neva at Liverpool.

Sailed from New-York Nov. 1—Maria from Cardiff; Princess from Plymouth; Napoleon, Underwriter and Constitution from Liverpool; George Schew from Deal; 2d, Freneau from Deal.

Sailed for Portland—Nov. 3, Bonaventure, from Queenstown.

The Columbia, from New-York, had been abandoned at sea and the crew had arrived at Lisbon.

The Erie was abandoned near Pernambuco.

The W. D. Seafall, from Cronstadt for Boston, put into Queenstown on the 4th inst., leaky.

The Argal had been aground near Hergov.

Latest via Queenstown, Nov. 6.

Arrived from New-York, Martel, at Bristol; Oresnel, at Havre; Rutland and President Fillmore, at Deal; Kate at Greenock.

Arrived from Nassau, Stenley, at Liverpool.

The ship Tubal Cain was totally lost by a collision, Aug 26.

The Clark L. Preble, from Mount Main for France, had put back.

A PURE TOBACCO.

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

GOODWIN'S

PURE

YELLOW BANK TOBACCO.

FREE FROM ALL IMPURITIES.

For sale by all tobacco and cigar dealers, and at wholesale by E. GOODWIN & BROTHER,
Nos. 207 and 209 Water-st.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS To be the "ONLY GOOD SAUCE," And applicable to EVERY VARIETY of DISH.

EXTRACT of a Letter from A MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras, TO HIS BROTHER at Worcester.

MAY, 1851.

"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable, as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."

The above Sauce is both *popular* and *economical*. In soup, gravy, or with fish, joints, game, &c., a *delightful* flavor and *zest* is imparted.

For sale by Grocers and Fruiterers generally.

JOHN DUNCAN & SONS, New-York,
Agents for Messrs. LEA & PERRINS.

Beware of counterfeits.

DRAWING DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 368, OCT. 29, 1862.

25, 29, 40, drew	$30,000
14, 20, 73, drew	10,000
31, 59, 77, drew	7,000
34, 63, 78, drew	5,187
14, 25, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 73, 77, drew	1,000
20, 59, 77, drew	1,000
31, 59, 78, drew	1,000
31, 63, 78, drew	1,000
34, 48, 63, drew	1,000
14, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 29, drew	1,000
25, 29, 77, drew	1,000
25, 29, 59, drew	1,000
25, 29, 31, drew	1,000
25, 29, 78, drew	1,000
25, 29, 63, drew	1,000
25, 29, 34, drew	1,000
25, 29, 46, drew	1,000
20, 40, 73, drew	1,000
20, 25, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 77, drew	1,000
25, 40, 59, drew	1,000
25, 31, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 78, drew	1,000
25, 40, 63, drew	1,000
25, 34, 40, drew	1,000
25, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 20, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 77, drew	1,000
14, 40, 59, drew	1,000
14, 31, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 78, drew	1,000
14, 40, 63, drew	1,000
14, 34, 40, drew	1,000
14, 40, 46, drew	1,000
14, 73, 77, drew	1,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 35 prizes of $600 each; 20 prizes of $500 each, and 32,302 prizes of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $475,225.

For information or circulars, address
JOHN A. MORRIS & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC, NOT to trust my wife MARY MCGRAW, anything in my name; she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. Any debts contracted by her since the 31st of October to the present and for the future I will not pay.
JAMES MCGRAW.